

PAN-AMERICAN!

\$3.70 BUFFALO AND RETURN \$3.70

Tickets good for 3 days.

Sire "North King" and "Caspian"

L daily except Mon-

Colebrook
Garrison Geo
VOL. 11 feb 01

NAPANEE

-JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

This page places you in touch with the fashion centres of the world. It contains much information that can be found nowhere else.

Boy's School Clothing

You are safe in buying at this Clothing Store. We'll buy back again any Suit we sell.

We say we have the best clothing for boys, other stores say they have the best. Doubtless you wonder how ALL the can be BEST. It isn't. This isn't the only store that sells good clothing. But we base our claims for excellence on solid foundation. We have the market to choose from and are not tied down to the output of one concern.

The best of the good makers compete for our business. This insures us (and you) the widest choice in styles and fabric enables us to insist on having the clothing made as we know it should be made, and as we know you—the mothers—like it made, **STURDY, DEPENDABLE.**

Prices are lowered by this keen competition while there's no "scimping" of goods or workmanship. We watch this very

The growth of this Boy's Clothing Business

is of itself the best reason for believing we have the best clothing for boys. It did not grow by favoritism, but because of your favor. we won your favor by giving you best satisfaction.

These are all New Styles for Fall

Suits at \$4.

Boys' Knee Trousers Suits, sizes 28 to 33, single breasted coat and vest, all wool Halifax and Canadian Tweeds, in plain grey or fancy mixtures.

Suits at \$5.

Boys' Knee Trousers Suits, with single and double breasted coat, made from all-wool Tweeds and Cheviots, plain blue, and a big range of patterns to select from.

College Suits at \$7.50, 9 & 10.

Boys' Suits, 15 to 19 years, made especially to meet the fancy of this fastidious class of young men. A good assortment—all new Fall styles.

Suits at \$3.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, three-piece, knee trousers, sizes 28 to 33, the best low priced suit in the market. Others in pattern Tweeds at \$3.20, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.

Sailor and Vestee Suits.

The display of these pretty suits in styles for boys from 4 to 12 years is, we believe, the best for styles and completeness. Fancy Tweeds, Worsted and Cheviots. Favorite colors are Blue, Red, Grey and Brown. Of course set off with fancy vests in harmonizing, contrasting effects to \$6.00.

Men's Fine Tailoring. James Walters, Cutter.

Most of the new fall stuffs are in. If you order now we'll have plenty of time to make your suit right. But we're not looking for excuses. If we make a suit in these days it must be right or you don't keep it. Colors run to brown, dark green and black—some with a black and white effect—\$12 to \$27.50 per suit. There's a number of suit lengths left over from last year. Chances are you can be suited there and save a few dollars on a suit.

NEW FALL TROUSERS \$3.50 to \$7.00—you ought to see those \$7.00 stuffs. Full Dress Suits \$90 to \$50.

Black Dress Goods.

An immense variety to choose from. Does not matter whether you wish a separate skirt, entire dress or jacket and skirt. We can give you an equally large assortment to choose from. Have only space to mention a few.

FRENCH POPLIN—A small corded weave, made of all pure wool, a proper material for an entire dress, 42 inches wide, 45c, 50c, 60c yard.

PURPLE BROADCLOTH for Jackets and Skirt Costumes. This material is ready for the scissors and guaranteed not to shrink, cockle or spot, special 48 inches wide, \$2.00.

BLACK VENETIAN—A smooth, glossy finished weave, very much used for separate skirts and suits, 58 inches wide, \$1.25 yard.

PRIESTLY'S CORKSCREW COATING—This is a plain twilled weave from the celebrated maker "Priestly". Makes a very dressy dress, perfect black, price is only 85c yard.

To Clear Our Cotton Hosiery.

This is the time of year that we gather together the odd pairs and broken Cotton Hosiery. We have placed out on counters three lots to go at 5c, 10c and pair. Just the kind you may want for school boys and girls.

New Autumn Shirt Waists.

The season for light colored shirt waists is over and we are now showing Autumn Styles in dark shades and blacks, made from Antoinette Flannel, in the newest patterns, trimmed with tucks and buttons, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. Plain Antoinette Flannel, trimmed with strappings of velvet ribbon, mostly blues and reds each. All-wool French Flannel, lined throughout, trimmed with hemstitching and insertions, \$3.00.

Short Ends Table Oilcloths.

We have about twenty short ends running from 1 yard to 2½ yards. All in plain figures at quick selling prices.

Chenille Neck Ruffs.

Have you seen them? Very natty for early fall wear. They come to Germany. They are made from fluffy uncrushable silk, edged with Chenille, the part is all Chenille. Blacks only, \$1.50 to \$3.70 each.

Black Dress Goods.

An immense variety to choose from. Does not matter whether you wish a separate skirt, entire dress or jacket and skirt costume. We can give you an equally large assortment to choose from. Have only space to mention a few.

FRENCH POPLIN—A small corded weave, made of all pure wool, a proper material for an entire dress, 42 inches wide, 45c, 50c, 60c yard.

PIRLE BROADCLOTH for Jackets and Skirt Costumes. This material is ready or the scissors and guaranteed not to shrink, cockle or spot, special 48 inches wide, \$1.00.

BLACK VENETIAN—A smooth, glossy finished weave, very much used for separate skirts and suits, 58 inches wide, \$1.25 yard.

PRIESTLY'S CORKSCREW COATING—This is a plian twilled weave from the celebrated maker "Priestly". Makes a very dressy dress, perfect black, price is only 55c yard.

\$1.25 Corset for 75c.

To clear our Corset Department of some odd lines we have selected 27 pairs that were \$1.25 and placed them on sale at 75c per pair. Sizes run from 18 to 30. Too small a lot to last long.

THE PROGRESSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

The Always Busy Store

RUBBER!

ADVICE TO RUBBER USERS.—In response to a growing demand I offer this year a rubber ring of extra quality, it is almost white, soft and of double thickness, and will be found far superior to any rubber in the market and can be obtained at my store at 10 cents per dozen. The common rubber should not be used twice, if at all.

To save a few cents do not take inferior substitutes, which are made chiefly of old shoes and other scrap.

WM. COXALL.

Napane, July 19th.

WE BUY
WOOL
ON
Saturdays.
Market Square,
Napane.

JOHN
MCKAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
A Court will be held pursuant to The Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox, at Bath, on the
26th day of September,
1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Bath for 1901. All persons having business at this Court are required to attend at the same time and place.
MAX ROBINSON, Clerk.
Dated this 2nd day of Sept., 1901. 39b

BOYS AND GIRLS!

WANTED 200 BOYS AND GIRLS
From 7 to 20 years of age, in the County of Lennox, to do some easy and pleasant work about their own homes during the holidays.

CAN MAKE FROM \$2.00 TO \$7.00 PER WEEK.
For full particulars apply to

Newspaper Industry Association,
TORONTO, ONT. 37b

Close's Mills grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like those from a distance in by noon. Jas. A. Close.

Mr. Sparks, who lives on the river road, gave us a little branch off a blackberry bush on Tuesday which contained 48 nice large ripe berries.

The remains of Mrs. James Merrin and infant son, who died last week in Barrie, were brought to Napane on Friday last per G.T.R., deceased being a daughter of our townsman, Mr. Lewis Clark. Interment took place at Cataraqui cemetery.

Exhibition of Stoves
The days of our County Show will be larger and better at our store than we could hope to make at the palace. Everyone is welcome. Regret our inability to make an exhibit on show grounds.
BOYLE & SON.

Mr. Henry Spencer gave us one day last week a fine Lawrence apple twelve inches in circumference. He attributes the large size of the apples to the free use of coal ashes on the ground around the tree.

If you have a good watch needing cleaning, or which others cannot fix bring it to us. We do our own work and guarantee satisfaction.

P. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Considerable improvements are being effected in the front of Mr. A. E. Paul's store. Handsome plate glass windows are being put in on both sides.

A modern weapon in the battle for health. If disease has taken your citadel of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, South American Nerve is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet, through by trench, but swift and sure, it drives him." Sold by Dettlor & Wallace.

ette Flannel, trimmed with strappings of velvet ribbon, mostly blues and reds, each. All-wool French Flannel, lined throughout, trimmed with hemstitching and insertions, \$3.00.

Short Ends Table Oilcloths.

We have about twenty short ends running from 1 yard to 2 1/2 yards. All in plain figures at quick selling prices.

Chenille Neck Ruffs.

Have you seen them? Very natty for early fall wear. They come to us Germany. They are made from fluffly uncrushable silk, edged with Chenille, and tie part is all Chenille. Blacks only, \$1.50 to \$3.70 each.

Damask Table Covers.

It is a long time since we have been able to show you such a fine range of C. You know how well the Damask wears. Measure your table and come along while assortment is at its best.

SPORTS

BASEBALL.

Napane 25, Deseronto 9.

The local fans journeyed to Deseronto on Labor Day and easily defeated a picked nine from that town. The first two innings looked decidedly unfavorable for the Napane team, but in the third Whalen settled down to business and the boys from Deseronto were never in the game from that time off. The home team went to bat first and scored one run; Napane came up and failed to score. In the second innings Burke went to bat and hit the ball out in left field which fell in foul ground, but the umpire allowed a fair hit and everything was lovely. The game progressed smoothly until Napane's fifth, when Gates went to bat and hit the ball out along almost the identical line of Burke's two-bagger. The umpire also allowed this a fair hit, and Gates made a home run. From this time until the finish of the game considerable "chawing" was done and the umpire received all kinds of "roasts," although, outside of those two decisions, he umpired a fair game, favoring neither team. Following is the score:—

DESERONTO.

E. Gaulin, 3b.....	1	2
G. Rayburn, 2b.....	1	4
L. Laffevre, lf.....	1	3
M. Flood, p and lb.....	0	4
A. Laffevre, cf.....	0	4
D. Burke, 1b and p.....	2	2
A. Gaulin, ss.....	2	3
D. McDonald, rf.....	1	3
J. Gaulin, c.....	1	2
	9	27

NAPANEE.

F. Blair, 1b.....	3	3
W. Coates, ss.....	3	3
F. Stevens, 2b.....	1	6
H. Roney, c.....	3	3
W. Kley, lf.....	2	3
C. Whalen, p.....	4	1
J. Gates, 3b.....	4	0
B. Murphy, rf.....	2	3
E. Hayes, cf.....	3	2
	25	24

Score by innings—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Deseronto 1 3 0 1 0 0 2 2 0—9
Napane 0 1 1 5 2 1 5 10 x—25

Mr. D. Stinson, umpire.

Gates made a home run.

Ten runs off "Mary Ann" in the net a bad pill to swallow.

"Corney's" slide to second in the gave the spectators an idea how it is done.

A feature of the game was the snafu Napane's outfield had. A chance was all they received during the innings.

The gang of small boys who threw and stones at the rig in which the left the field, should receive a "spanking," in the hope that it would civilize them.

The scribe who "wrote up" the game the Deseronto Tribune evidently did see the game, but composed his article hearsay. In his article he says:— "boys all played good ball, and they can Napane cards and spades and yet wame if given a fair show." This very well in print, but with the score against them it does not sound very He also says:—"The Deseronto boy so confident Napane did not beat fairly that they are ready to meet again and play ball for a stated amount, from \$25 up to as high as the Na club can raise." This sounds like bluff, as anyone who knows anything ball playing and witnessed the above could readily see that the Deseronto was not in the same class with the nee boys.

The Style of Hair Worn
Is an important factor to, prod younger and refined face and a well head to any Lady or Gentleman. Dorenwend, who will be at the F House, on Monday, September 25th demonstrate this to anyone calling o at his Show Rooms. He has Ladies Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Wav, Plain Fronts, Switches in every leng shade, that he will gladly adjust o Lady's head free of charge to prove DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIM. It only visit to Napane this season.

You are Tired.
Your color is not good. Restless moment, fretful and blue the next. world's out of joint. You're out o with the world. Not temper, not f but weakness. Neglect is unwise. grow steadily worse. Get good rich then feel new vigor, strength, buo You'll see a dozen things to do; you them too, if you use Ferrozone. It ens the appetite, and you enjoy you get color, and old time strength back. That's because Ferrozone a gestion, makes red blood. Ferroz strength for the nerves and vigor f brain. Be sure of the name, Fer Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.

E EXPRESS.

PAN-AMERICAN!

\$5 BUFFALO
AND RETURN **\$5**
Tickets good for 30 days.

Sts. "North King" and "Casplan"
Leaves Deseronto, daily except Mon-
day, at 9.51 p.m.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA-FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1901.

OUR NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The library building is rapidly approaching completion and in the course of a few weeks will be ready for occupation. The structure will admirably serve the purpose for which it is intended and is a credit to the town.

Mr. Konber is donating the Memorial Tablet, which will be set in the wall opposite the main entrance and will bear the following inscription:—

"THIS BUILDING"

was erected by voluntary subscription to commemorate the noble life and glorious reign of our late beloved Sovereign,

"QUEEN VICTORIA."

The board of management feel very grateful to the citizens generally for the liberal support they have given them. It was of course expected that such a cause would not ask for aid in vain; but the almost unanimous response augurs well for the future of the institution. Some few, but very few indeed, were not moved, either by the worthiness of the cause, or any other motive to give their assistance, and there are a number whom the canvassers have not yet been able to call upon. It would greatly relieve the work of the Committee if those who have not yet subscribed would hand in their subscriptions at an early date. It is the desire of the board that every citizen should feel that he has a substantial interest in the Library. Subscriptions are therefore earnestly solicited from every one, no matter how small the amount. It is intended also to obtain as many framed pictures as possible, to hang about the walls in the various rooms. Pictures of public men, notable events, and celebrated writers will be especially accepted. Any person having framed pictures of this character to spare, could not make better use of them, than by handing them over to the Library. A sub-committee is now at work preparing a supplementary catalogue including all books not contained in the catalogue printed two years ago. A large number of new books will be added just before the new building is opened, so that the new era will begin with everything as fresh and attractive as it is possible to make it.

The amount already subscribed, will be sufficient, it is hoped to cover the contract price of the building, but a considerable sum is required to purchase Electric light fixtures, and furniture, and to pay for the few extras which have been added since the contract was signed. The Board however, confidently expect to obtain this sum from those whose subscriptions have not yet been received. Their present aim is to hand over to the people of Napanee, in the course of the next few weeks, a modern Library Building, completely equipped and free from debt. This they will be able to do if those who can afford to give and have not yet done so, will be as liberal in their donations as those who have already subscribed.

The Board would also be pleased to receive donations of books, especially books of reference, as it is intended to set apart one room as a reference library, where any desiring to spend a few moments or hours in research can pursue his study without being disturbed. Contributions of this

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,
Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster
Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.
We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

DELICIOUS FOOD AND DRINK.

Our aim is to keep the best Coffees
and sell them at a little lower price
than any other grocer asks.

We strive to maintain all our goods and prices at
that same standard, and the fact that we invariably give satisfaction indicates the success we achieve.

Fresh Peaches, Plums and Gages arrive
daily.

We also have a nice stock of Fearman's and
Lawry & Son's Hams and English Breakfast
Bacon.

J. F. SMITH,
DUNDAS STREET.



PERSONALS.

Dr. Fred Warner, of Toronto, was in Napanee on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Eb. Percy, of Mount Forrest, formerly of Newburgh, was calling on friends in Napanee, Ernestown and Newburgh, recently.

Mr. A. W. Grange and Mr. Will Grange left for Manitoba on Tuesday morning of last week.

Mr. Ernest Hall, of Montreal, spent Sunday and Monday of last week with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. George Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Simmons, Mrs. Minnie Switzer, Mr. Wm. Forsythe, and Mr. Miller, all of Wilton, attended the Toronto and Buffalo shows last week.

Mrs. Alfred Knight, Mrs. Jehiel Aylsworth, Mrs. Charles Kellar, Mrs. Etta Grange and Mrs. George Baughan, of Napanee, attended the Toronto Industrial and Pan American shows last week.

Mr. John Prayn was in town this week owing to the death of his mother.

Dr. O'Hara, a former graduate of Queen's, now of Minnesota, spent Monday in town.

Miss Armstrong, of Kingston, is spending a few days with Mrs. Judge Wilkison, this week.

Miss Pearl Coburn, of Camden, is visiting at Mrs. Frank H. Perry's, this week.

Mrs. Mat Butler and two daughters, of Toronto, stopped off in Napanee a few days on her way from Charlton, Prince Edward.

Chief Gunyon, of Dereronto, who has been quite ill of typhoid fever is slowly recovering.

Mr. J. N. Smith, License Inspector for

Dr. C. H. Wartman and wife and Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson are taking in the Pan-American this week.

Mrs. H. M. Brown, Philipsville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Perry, Robert St.

Mrs. Fuller, of Tamworth, mother of Mrs. Fred Douglas, is critically ill at her home in Tamworth.

Mrs. W. A. Baker left on Saturday for a month's visit with relatives in Ottawa.

Mr. Frank Burrows left on Wednesday for New York, to complete his art course in the New York Art School.

Mr. Louis A. Hamilton spent Sunday at Lonsdale.

Mrs. Sidney Warner left for Belleville, Wednesday evening.

H. Warner went to Buffalo last Friday and spent Sunday with friends in Rochester.

W. S. Herrington and E. S. Lapum, of Napanee, attended court in Scharbot Lake last Friday.

Clarence M. Warner, of Providence, spent a week with friends in Napanee and went home last Friday via Toronto and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shibley and daughter with Dr. Burton arrived in Napanee, Wednesday evening from the Catskill Mountains. Mr. Shibley is improving slowly and trusts Napanee air will benefit him.

Mr. Sherwood and family attended the Buffalo show last week and spent Sunday with friends in Cleveland. They had a very pleasant trip.

Mr. Lawrence H. Vrooman, of Buffalo, was visiting in town a few days last week. Mrs. L. H. has been caring for her mother (Mrs. Silas Vrooman) the past three months, also the greater part of last three years and will be obliged to remain a short time longer.

Mr. Geo. Woods, Reeve of Sheffield, and daughter, Myrtle, of Tamworth, leave on

You are safe in buying
it this Clothing Store.
We'll buy back again
any Suit we sell.

er how ALL the clothing
on solid foundations:

n styles and fabrics, and
—like it made, **STYLISH,**

We watch this very closely.

Business

ause of your favor. And

Fall:

ts.

f these pretty suits in now Fall
to 12 years is, we believe unrivalled
leteness. Fancy Tweeds, Serges,
s. Favorite colors are Blue, Green,
Of course set off with braid and
nizing, contrasting effects. \$2.25

Hosiery.

r the odd pairs and broken lots of
ree lots to go at 5c, 10c and 15c per
id girls

Waists.

and we are now showing the new
Antoinette Flannel, in the very
00 and \$1.25 each. Plain Antoin-
ibbon, mostly blues and reds, \$1.50
immed with hemstitching and satin

ilcloths.

a 1 yard to 2½ yards. All marked

il wear. They come to us from
ilk, edged with Chenille, and the
each.

ibbon, mostly blues and reds, \$1.50
inmed with hemstitching and satin
ilcloths.
1 yard to 2 1/2 yards. All marked

il wear. They come to us from
lk, edged with Chenille, and the
each.

S.
ow you such a fine range of Covers.
ur table and come along while the

ie Always Busy Store.

uns off "Mary Ann" in the 8th is
d pill to swallow.

ey's" slide to second in the fifth
spectators an idea how it should

ture of the game was the snap that
e's outfield had. A chance apiece
they received during the nine in-

ang of small boys who threw mud
as at the rig in which the umpire
field, should receive a severe
ng," in the hope that it would par-
vitalize them.

cribe who "wrote up" the game in
ronto Tribune evidently did not
game, but composed his article from
in his article he says:—"The
played good ball, and they can give
cards and spades and yet win the
given a fair show." This looks
ll in print, but with the score 25-9
them it does not sound very well.
says:—"The Deseronto boys are
lent Napanee did not beat them
at they are ready to meet them
id play ball for a stated amount a
m \$25 up to as high as the Napanee
raise." This sounds like a big
anyone who knows anything about
ying and witnessed the above game,
adly see that the Deseronto team
in the same class with the Napa-

yle of Hair Worn
important factor to produce a
and refined face and a well shaped
any Lady or Gentleman. Prof.
end, who will be at the Paisley
on Monday, September 23rd, will
trate this to anyone calling on him
how Rooms. He has Ladies' and
Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Wavy and
ronts, Switches in every length and
that he will gladly adjust on any
head free of charge to prove this.
FAIL TO SEE HIM. It is his
it to Napanee this season. 39b

You are Tired.
color is not good. Restless one
t, fretful and blue the next. The
out of joint. You're out of joint
e world. Not temper, not feeling,
akness. Neglect is unwise. You
easily worse. Get good rich blood,
el new vigor, strength, buoyancy,
ee a dozen things to do; you will do
o, if you use Ferrozone. It sharp-
appetite, and you enjoy your food;
color, and old time strength comes
That's because Ferrozone aids di-
makes red blood. Ferrozone is
h for the nerves and vigor for the
Be sure of the name, Ferrozone.
y A. W. Grange & Bro.

the contract was signed. The Board how-
ever, confidently expect to obtain this sum
from those whose subscriptions have not
yet been received. Their present aim is to
hand over to the people of Napanee, in the
course of the next few weeks, a modern
Library Building, completely equipped and
free from debt. This they will be able to
do if those who can afford to give and have
not yet done so, will be as liberal in their
donations as those who have already sub-
scribed.

The Board would also be pleased to
receive donations of books, especially books
of reference, as it is intended to set apart
one room as a reference library, where any
desiring to spend a few moments or hours
in research can pursue his study without
being disturbed. Contributions of this
character should be handed in before the
compilation of the catalogue is completed.

The Board of Management of the Public
Library were the recipients this week of
the handsome sum of two hundred dollars
from Mr. Geo. I. Ham, formerly a merchant
in Napanee. The act of generosity
upod the part of Mr. Ham is appreciated
by the Board and speaks well for his
thoughtfulness in so kindly remembering
his native town. His old friends here will
be glad to learn that by his energy and
business ability Mr. Ham has prospered
in his southern home in the City of
Mexico and is now the head of a large
financial institution which owes its good
standing to the successful management of
our former townsman. We extend to him
our congratulations and hope that his
increasing prosperity will tempt him to
think of us again in the same way.

Farm For Sale.
Part of lot No. 16, in the 3rd concession
of Richmond; 82 acres—60 acres cleared,
22 acres swamp land, used as pasture.
Frame house, barn and usual outbuildings.
Good orchard. Well at house and barn.
Well in centre of lot, never failing. Spring
in swamp. For sale or to rent; easy
terms. Apply to N. DEANS,
394p Napanee.

THE ONLY ONE.

The man who says that all pa-
tent medicines are worthless is a
fool. For Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure
has no equal. W. C. Switzer, Har-
rowsmith, O., suffered with sciatic
rheumatism for ten years. He tried
every known remedy recommended
for the cure of rheumatism without
obtaining relief. Six bottles of Dr.
Hall's completely cured him. This
great blood purifier is put up in
bottles containing ten days' treat-
ment. Price 50 cents at all drug
stores or The Dr. Hall Medicine
Co., Kingston, Ont.

**BE IT
KNOWN**

Those contemplating matrimony,
it matters not in what stage, can
supply every want at Smiths' Jewell-
ery Store.

**Engagement Rings,
Wedding Rings,
Pearl Brooches,
Crescents,
Watches in every
style.**

All the new and latest designs in
American Jewellery. Largest stock
ever seen in Napanee.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.,
NAPANEE JEWELLERY STORE

owing to the death of his mother.
Dr. O'Hara, a former graduate of
Queen's, now of Minnesota, spent Monday
in town.
Miss Armstrong, of Kingston, is spend-
ing a few days with Mrs. Judge Wilkison,
this week.
Miss Pearl Coblurn, of Camden, is visit-
ing at Mrs. Frank H. Perry's, this week.

Mrs. Mat. Butler and two daughters, of
Toronto, stopped off in Napanee a few days
on her way from Charlottan, Prince
Edward.

Chief Guncyon, of Deseronto, who has
been quite ill of typhoid fever is slowly
recovering.

Mr. J. N. Smith, License Inspector for
Addington was in town Wednesday.

Mr. Ralph Hodson, of The Lahey Co.,
spent a few days in Toronto and Buffalo
last week.

Mr. Charlie Crawford, of Deseronto,
spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. C. W. Fanning, after spending the
summer with her mother, Mrs. Hosey, left
for her home in Olean.

Mr. Chas. Frizzell spent a few days in
Buffalo this week.

Messrs. C. I. and Willie Maybee left
Tuesday evening for Buffalo.

Miss Maud Bruton is visiting relatives in
Toronto.

Miss McCaughey, head milliner, has re-
turned to resume her duties with the
Robinson Co. She brings with her Miss
Wicks, formerly of Hamilton, as her
assistant. She comes highly recommended.

Mr. F. R. Maybee has returned from a
month's vacation with his uncle at Moria
Lake.

Miss Minnie Lee has returned after
visiting in Kingston.

Mr. George Wood, Reeve of Sheffield,
was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Martha Kent left for Buffalo this
week.

Miss Ethel Birrell after spending the
past year with relatives at the American
Soo returned home Friday.

Chief Rankin has so far recovered from
his recent illness as to be able to take an
afternoon walk.

Mr. J. A. Timmerman and Mr. George
Ferguson, of Odessa, called on the EXPRESS,
Tuesday.

Miss Kate Ross has resumed her position
with Mrs. Dooxsee.

Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, of Grace Church,
Trenton, spent Tuesday in town, making
arrangements for the appearance of part of
the Patriotic Chorus of Welcome to their
Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess of
Cornwall and York. when in Toronto next
October, and to be given here, in the
Western Methodist church, the 2nd night
of our County Fair. Number of voices 80.

Messrs. Walter Boyes and William
Normile are doing the Pan American this
week.

Mrs. A. B. VanLaven visiting friends at
Port Perry and Manchester returned home
Monday.

Miss Maggie McGoun after spending five
weeks with relatives in Parry Sound and
Toronto, arrived home Tuesday evening.

The Misses Belle and Mattie Pollard and
Mrs. McGurn left Thursday evening for a
ten day's visit to the Pan-American.

Mrs. Ed. Boyle returned from Buffalo on
Saturday.

Mrs. J. P. Mullarkey, of Montreal,
arrived on Monday to spend a few weeks
with her friend, Mrs. Tobey.

Mr. John Haines, Belleville, spent Tues-
day and Wednesday in town.

Miss Allie Otton returned last week after
spending the month of August with her
parents in Barrie.

Mr. Jas. A. Wilson is spending the week
in Buffalo.

Mr. Uriah Wilson M. P., and son Charlie
returned on Friday from a two week's trip
to the Pacific coast.

Miss Bessie Bogart, left Tuesday, for
Toronto, where she will enter the Presby-
terian Ladies' College.

Mayor T. G. Carscallen was in attend-
ance last week at the eighth annual session
of Dr. Myers' College of Embalmers at
Toronto.

Buffalo.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shibley and daughter
with Dr. Burton arrived in Napanee, Wed-
nesday evening from the Catskill Moun-
tains. Mr. Shibley is improving slowly
and trusts Napanee air will benefit him.

Mr. Sherwood and family attended the
the Buffalo show last week and spent
Sunday with friends in Cleveland. They
had a very pleasant trip.

Mr. Lawrence H. Vrooman, of Buffalo,
was visiting in town a few days last week.
Mrs. L. H. has been caring for her mother
(Mrs. Silas Vrooman) the past three
months, also the greater part of last three
years and will be obliged to remain a short
time longer.

Mr. Geo. Woods, Reeve of Sheffield, and
daughter, Myrtle, of Tamworth, leave on
Monday for Barnsley, Man., where he will
spend a couple of months visiting his
brother Stewart. Mr. Stewart Woods
went to Manitoba about a year ago and has
180 acres of wheat this year, the yield be-
ing over 4,500 bushels.

MARRIAGES.

WATERS—CARD—At Tamworth, on Wed-
nesday, Sept. 4th, 1901, by Rev. W. J.
Weatherill, Mr. James Waters to Miss
Ella Card.

DEATHS.

McGUINESS—At Carman, Man., on Fri-
day, Sept. 6th, 1901, Artemus Hobart Mc-
Guiness, aged 31 years 16 days. Funeral
took place at St. John's Church, Carman,
Manitoba, on Sunday, Sept. 8.

BLEWETT—At Boston, Mass., on Friday,
August 23, 1901, Arthur A. Blewett,
youngest son of Mr. Henry Blewett,
formerly of Napanee.

GOULD—At Hay Bay, on Wednesday,
August 28, 1901, Dora B., daughter of Mr.
Thos. Gould, aged 16 years and 2 months.

MUNRO—At Napanee, on Friday, August
30th, 1901, Miss Mary Ann Munro, aged
31 years, 11 months and 28 days. Inter-
ment took place at Picton.

PARKS—At Hay Bay, on Tuesday, Sept.
3rd, 1901, Mrs. Milo Parks, aged 85 years,
4 months and 18 days.

PRUYN—At Napanee, on Monday, Sept.
9th, 1901, Mary Margaret Pruyt, relict of
the late Matthew William Pruyt, ex M.P.,
in her 79th year.

CLARK—At Napanee, on Tuesday, Sept.
10th, 1901, Stella Flora, daughter of Mr.
Ira Damon Clark, aged 2 years, 4 months
and 8 days.

O'CONNOR—At South Fredericksburgh,
Sept. 4th, 1901, Mrs. Mary O'Connor,
relict of the late Michael O'Connor, aged
eighty years.

BELL—At Belleville, on Saturday, Sept.
7th, 1901, May Adelaide Reeves, beloved
wife of Mr. R. S. Bell, editor of The Sun,
aged 54 years.

GRASS—At Collinsbay, on Wednesday,
Sept. 4th, 1901, Ersula Marshall, beloved
wife of Horace Grass, aged 61 years.

J. G. Fennell

Lawn Mowers,
Screen Doors,
Window Screens,
Screen Wire,
Spring Hinges,
Wire Netting.

Sole Agent for

ARK BRAND,

weather and waterproof
Mixed Paint.

MILLS BLOCK,
next door to The Robinson Co

SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST.

President McKinley Shot at Pan-American Exposition.

Buffalo, Sept. 6.—President McKinley was shot twice by an assassin as he stood in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The shots were fired by Fred Nieman, alias Leon Czolgosz, of Detroit, who said afterward that he was an Anarchist, and had only done his duty. The attempted assassination took place in the presence of 3,000 people, who had crowded into the Temple of Music, and while 10,000 others stood outside the Temple waiting for a chance to enter and shake hands with the President.

The first bullet struck the sternum in the President's chest, deflected to the right, and traveled beneath the skin to a point directly below the right nipple. The second bullet penetrated the abdomen. Only a superficial wound was caused by the first bullet, and within five minutes after the physicians reached the President, it had been removed. The second bullet was not found. An operation was performed on the President at the Emergency Hospital on the Exposition grounds at 6 o'clock by Dr. Matthew D. Mann, Dr. John Parmenter, and Dr. Herman Mynter. The President's stomach was opened, but the bullet was not found. Drainage tubes were inserted, the incision was sewed up, and at 7:45 o'clock the President was removed to the home of John G. Millburn, president of the Exposition, at Delaware Avenue and Ferry Street. The doctors stated after the operation that they were hopeful, and that while the wound caused by the second shot was serious, it was not necessarily fatal.

The man who did the shooting was seized immediately by the detectives. He offered no resistance, and at first refused to give any information about himself. Later he said his name was Fred Nieman, that he was 28 years old, and had come to Buffalo from Detroit a week ago. He was living at No. 1,025 Broadway. He gave his occupation as blacksmith, and said he was born in Detroit.

The reception to the President this afternoon was one to which the general public had been invited. President John G. Millburn, of the Exposition, had introduced the President to the great crowd in the Temple, and men, women and children came forward for a personal greeting. Among those in line was Nieman, whose left hand was wrapped in a handkerchief. Folded in a handkerchief was a 32-calibre Derringer. A little girl was led up by her father, and the President shook hands with her. As she passed along to the right the President looked after her smilingly and waved his hand in a pleasant adieu.

Next in line came the assassin. As the President turned to the right again, bringing the right hand about in the characteristic attitude, with which he extends it while receiving, Nieman thrust out both his hands, brushed aside the President's extended hand, and brought the revolver hidden in the handkerchief up against the President's stomach. At the same instant he pulled the trigger. The first bullet entered too high for the purpose of the assassin, who had fired again as soon as his finger

sion with the President, first, that the news should be kept from his wife; second, that the assassin should not be harmed; and third, regret that the tragedy might hurt the Exposition.

The news that the President had been shot passed across the Exposition grounds with almost incredible speed, and the crowd around the Temple grew until it counted fifty thousand people. This big crowd followed the ambulance respectfully to the hospital, and then divided itself into two parts, one anxious to learn the condition of the President and to catch up every rumor that came from the hospital, the other eager to find the assassin and to punish him. Certain it is that if the officials had not used remarkable diligence in taking Nieman out of the way of the crowd, he would have been mobbed and beaten to death.

TRIED TO LYNCH HIM.

Nieman had been carried into a side room at the north-west corner of the Temple. There he was searched, but nothing was found upon him except a letter relating to lodging. They washed the blood from his face and asked him who he was and why he had tried to kill the President. He made no answer at first, but finally gave the name of Nieman. He is of medium height, smooth shaven, brown-haired, and was dressed in the ordinary clothes of a mechanic. He offered no explanation of the deed except that he was an Anarchist, and had done his duty.

A detail of Exposition guards was sent for, and a company of soldiers. A carriage was summoned. South



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

of the Temple a space had been roped off. The crowd tore out the iron stanchion holding the ropes, and carried the ropes to the flag pole standing near by on the Esplanade.

"Lynch him," cried a hundred voices, and a start was made for one of the entrances of the Temple. Soldiers and police beat back the crowd. Guards and people were wrangling, shouting and fighting. In this confusion, Nieman, still bleeding, his clothes torn and scar-

vanced to the bedside, and resting beside it she took the President's hand. For more than two minutes they sat in silence, looking at each other, their hands clasped. Then the President whispered assuringly that he suffered little, and had been comfortable throughout the night.

Tears rose in Mrs. McKinley's eyes, and the President, gently stroking her hand, said quietly:—

"You know you must bear up well. That is the best for both of us."

Mrs. McKinley nodded, and Dr. Rixey then raised her and escorted her back to her room. The President brightened up visibly after seeing her. He became easier, his pulse fell, and his respiration became slower.

One of the physicians said that the rise in the President's pulse in the early morning was due more to the medicine administered to dissipate the effects of the other which had been given prior to the operation than to the wound itself.

Solicitude over the condition of the President is almost equaled by solicitude for the welfare of Mrs. McKinley. Every caller who enquired as to the progress of the President asked also how Mrs. McKinley was withstanding the shock of the calamity. They learned that Mrs. McKinley thanks to the skill of the physicians, does not suffer so much as if she were keenly alive to every detail of the President's suffering.

She is informed as to his condition and knows that thus far there are no discouragingly unfavorable symptoms. She remained in her room last night, and was much rested. Throughout the afternoon it was said that she slept, and every precaution was taken to have all the neighborhood absolutely quiet. It was decided that even the two telegraph instruments in the barn west of the house were too noisy in their ticking, and they were moved elsewhere.

Director-General Buchanan, with Charles R. Huntley and Harry Hamlin, spent practically all the morning hours at the house aiding in carrying out whatever arrangements were proposed for the better comfort of the two patients. The physicians decided that the room should be cooler, and additional fans were placed in it by Mr. Huntley.

Mr. Milburn received all callers who passed the police lines and the guards at the entry and reached the front verandah. Of the hundreds of callers during the day comparatively few actually entered the house.

DR. M'BURNEY CONFIDENT.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 10.—Dr. McBurney, the famous New York surgeon, said after the issue of the 3 o'clock bulletin, that all the indications continued favorable.

"No bad symptoms have appeared," said he. "No one can say now that the President is out of danger, and for a week still the possibility of complications may exist. At the end of that time, if all goes well, we may be able to say that he is convalescent."

"But I have known cases," put in Dr. Mann, who was with the noted surgeon, "to go well for ten days and then change for the worse."

"That is true, perhaps," said Dr. McBurney, somewhat deprecatingly, "but it is entirely unusual. If the President continues to improve for a week," he continued, "we may safely say that he is convalescent. It will probably be three weeks before it will be safe to move him. We must wait until the outer wound is healed and strong. The inner wounds through the stomach proper will be strong before the exterior wound is. How long it will be before he will be able to sit up will depend upon the rapidity of his improvement, and I may say to you further that his improvement, if it continues, promises to be rapid."

LEADING MARKET

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Wheat—market to-day was steady. Old and white sold at 66c and new 65c middle freights. Goose is quoted at 63c for No. 2 middle freight. Spring wheat is unchanged at for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat firmer at 82½c for No. 1 hard 80½c for No. 2 hard grinding in to 81c and 80½c for No. 1 hard 78½c for No. 2 hard for local delivery. Toronto and west. New No. 1 hard is quoted at 70c bid and asked aloft Fort William, September delivery.

Flour—The market is steady \$2.90 bid by local exporters for per cent. patents in barrels mill freights and \$2.92½ asked. Ch. brands are held 15c to 20c high. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4 Hungarian patents and \$3.70 strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Millfeed.—The offerings are light there is a scarcity at some ports and the markets firmer at \$14 \$15 for shorts and \$12 to \$13 bran in car lots west.

Barley—Is steady at 47c for 2, 44c for No. 3 extra and 42c feed middle freights.

Rye—Is quiet at 50c east and middle freights.

Corn—The market is unchanged 53c for Canada mixed and 54c Canada yellow west. American 3 yellow is quoted at 62c Toronto.

Oats—Are in fair demand and steady. No. 2 white sold to-day at middle freights.

Peas—Are steady at 69c north 70c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

The demand for hog products continues quite active, and as stores are light holders are very firm their views as to values. Prices firmly maintained at previous quotations.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21½ heavy mess, \$20 to \$20.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats Long clear bacon, tons and cases, 11½c, and small lots at 12c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; hams, to 14½c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 13½c to 16c; gr. meats out of pickle are quoted at less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c, pails 11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The offerings continue liberal, the demand is not very active and the market is easy at 16c 16½c for the best dairy tubs and to 14c for medium. Dairy pound are quoted at 17c to 18c for best and 15c to 16c for Creamery is steady at 20c to 22c for fine tubs and 19c for cream makes, and prints are quoted at to 21½c.

Eggs—The offerings are not very large, there is a good demand, the market is steady to firm at to 13½c for choice stock and 12c 12½c for ordinary stock.

Potatoes are in fair demand steady at 75c to 90c per bushel, lots out of store.

Poultry—The receipts are light there is a fair inquiry for choice, the market is steady at 40c to 45c for live chickens, and dressed keys are quoted at 12c for choice young and 10c to 11c for old.

Baled Hay—The demand is fair, the market is steady. Cars on track here are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50.

Baled Straw—The market is steady. Cars on the track here

little girl was led up by her father, and the President shook hands with her. As she passed along to the right the President looked after her smilingly and waved his hand in a pleasant adieu.

Next in line came the assassin. As the President turned to the right again, bringing the right hand about in the characteristic attitude with which he extends it while receiving, Nieman thrust out both his hands, brushed aside the President's extended hand, and brought the revolver hidden in the handkerchief up against the President's stomach. At the same instant he pulled the trigger. The first bullet entered too high for the purpose of the assassin, who had fired again as soon as his finger could move the trigger.

On receiving the first shot President McKinley lifted himself on his toes with something of a gasp. His movement caused the second shot to enter just below the navel. With the second shot the President doubled slightly forward, and then sank back. Detective Geary caught the President in his arms, and President Milburn helped to support him.

HE RODE ASSASSIN TO FLOOR.

It had all happened in an instant. Almost before the noise of the second shot sounded, Nieman was seized by S. R. Ireland, a United States Secret Service man, who stood directly opposite the President. Ireland hurled the man to the floor, and, as he fell, a negro waiter named John Harper leaped upon him. Soldiers of the United States Artillery, detailed at the receptions, sprang upon them, and Nieman was surrounded by a squad of Exposition police and Secret Service detectives. Detective Gallagher grabbed Nieman's right hand, tore away the handkerchief, and found the revolver. The artillerymen, seeing the revolver in Gallagher's hand, rushed at him, and handled him rather roughly. Meanwhile Ireland and the negro held the assassin, endeavoring to shield him from the attacks of the infuriated artillerymen, and the blows of the policemen's clubs.

Supported by Detective Geary and President Milburn and surrounded by Secretary George B. Cortelyou, and a dozen Exposition officials, the President was assisted to a chair. His face was very white, but he made no outcry, and sank back with one hand holding his abdomen, the other fumbling at his breast. His eyes were open, and he was clearly conscious of all that had transpired. He looked up into President Milburn's face, and gasped, "Cortelyou." The President's secretary bent over him. "Cortelyou," said the President, "My wife, be careful about her, don't let her know."

Moled by a paroxysm he writhed to the left, and then his eyes fell on the prostrate form of the would-be assassin. Nieman lay on the floor bloody and helpless beneath the blows of the guards.

The President raised his right hand, wiped with his own blood, and placed it on the shoulder of his secretary. "Let no one hurt him," he gasped, and sank back in the chair, while the guards carried Nieman out of his sight.

An ambulance from the Exposition hospital was summoned immediately, and the President, still conscious, sank upon the stretcher.

Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn rode with him in the ambulance, and in nine minutes after the shooting the President was awaiting the arrival of surgeons, who had been summoned from all sections of the city, and by special train from Niagara Falls.

The President continued conscious and conversed with Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn on his way to the hospital.

"I am sorry," he said, "to have been the cause of trouble to the Exposition."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

of the Temple a space had been roped off. The crowd tore out the iron stanchion holding the ropes, and carried the ropes to the flag pole standing near by on the Esplanade.

"Lynch him," cried a hundred voices, and a start was made for one of the entrances of the Temple. Soldiers and police beat back the crowd. Guards and people were wrangling, shouting and fighting. In this confusion, Nieman, still bleeding, his clothes torn and scarcely able to walk, was led out by Capt. James F. Vallaly, chief of the Exposition detectives, Commandant Robinson, and a squad of secret service men. Nieman was thrown into a carriage and three detectives jumped in with him. Capt. Vallaly jumped on the driver's seat and lashed the horses into a gallop.

The crowd burst into a roar of rage. "Murderer! Assassin! Lynch him!" they yelled. Men sprang at the horses and clutched at the whirling wheels of the carriage. Nieman huddled back in the corner, concealed between two detectives. "The rope!" the rope!" yelled the crowd, and they started forward all in one grand fight, the soldiers to save and the citizens to take a murderer's life.

Soldiers fought a way clear, at the heads of the horses, and pursued by the infuriated thousands, the carriage whirled across the Esplanade, the horses at full gallop, across the Triumphant Causeway, and vanished through the Lincoln Parkway gate, galloping down Delaware avenue until police headquarters was reached.

Thousands left the Exposition grounds, and learning that the assassin had been taken to police headquarters, followed there, willing to do violent justice if the President had died.

As evening came on the numbers grew so that the multitudes blocked all the streets in the vicinity of police headquarters, ten thousand asking one another, "Is the President still alive?" All efforts of the police to disperse the crowds were vain and futile. The roar of conversation in this mass of people penetrated even to the cell where Nieman lay. Now and then the crowd would surge over to one of the newspaper bulletin boards, and cheer wildly when the statement was flashed out that hope was entertained.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—In the room in the northwest corner of the Milburn home, where the President lies, there are always two nurses and two physicians in attendance. Drs. Parke, Mearns, Myntner, Warden, and Rixey apportion the hours so that the time at the President's bedside is divided among them. At given intervals there are consultations, and thus far the surgeons have announced no seriously unfavorable developments.

No one enters the room of the President except the surgeons and the nurses and one other person. The one exception is Mrs. McKinley. Shortly after 9 o'clock the President asked for her, saying that he would like greatly to see her if the physicians thought no harm would result. Dr. Rixey, after a conference with the other physicians, went to Mrs. McKinley's bedroom on the south side of the house, and told her that her husband wished to see her.

At 10 o'clock Mrs. McKinley, aided by Dr. Rixey and an attendant, entered the President's room. The President turned towards her as she entered and slightly raised his head from the pillow. Mrs. McKinley ad-

surgeon, "to go well for ten days and then change for the worse."

"That is true, perhaps," said Dr. McBurney, somewhat deprecatingly, "but it is entirely unusual. If the President continues to improve for a week," he continued, "we may safely say that he is convalescent. It will probably be three weeks before it will be safe to move him. We must wait until the outer wound is healed and strong. The inner wounds through the stomach proper will be strong before the exterior wound is. How long it will be before he will be able to sit up will depend upon the rapidity of his improvement, and I may say to you further that his improvement, if it continues, promises to be rapid."

Dr. McBurney was asked to compare the Garfield case and its treatment with that of President McKinley. He smiled as he replied that to do so would be to give the whole history of the progress of surgery during the last twenty years. "Be sides," said he, "the cases are utterly different. Garfield's wound was an extremely unfortunate one in every way. It was difficult to handle. It was impossible to get at the bullet, while the wound of President McKinley is in many respects a lucky one. No comparison is possible."

Continuing, Dr. McBurney said: "The President's condition could hardly be more satisfactory. Furthermore, you can impress and emphasize the fact that the bulletins issued state the truth."

BRISK FIGHTING.

Boers Attempt to Rush British Defences.

A despatch from Herschel, Cape Colony, says:—The first actual invasion of the Herschel district by armed Boers occurred on Wednesday morning. A commando has been on the other side of the Orange River in the Cape Colony of that name for some time, and Wednesday's invaders evidently belonged to that force and intended to rush the British defences and proceed further south into the Cape Colony. The Boers surprised and captured four policemen, but in passing Wittebergen they were in turn surprised by a well-posted force under Major Hook, which received the invaders with well-directed volleys and continued firing until the policemen escaped. The Boers fled in a thoroughly demoralized condition, leaving one dead on the field, while three others were taken prisoners. The Britishers captured several rifles and forty horses were shot or taken. The Boers appeared to have plenty of spare horses, but a majority of them, like the burghers themselves, were seely-looking.

The Boers were eventually driven out of this district. The British suffered no casualties.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Stew That Had Boiled All Night Proves Disastrous.

A despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says:—Two hundred and seventy-five soldiers of the 27th Infantry are in the hospital at Fort McPherson, near here, as a result of poisoning, thought to be from eating a stew which was cooked all night. Four of them, Sergeant Weinberg and Privates Cole, Gravely and Beek, were for a time in a critical condition. Colonel French, in command, made the following statement to the Associated Press: "A complete investigation of the poisoning of the men has been made by the post surgeon and myself. It is impossible to state positively what caused the illness of the men. The mess halls have been regularly inspected, and nothing has been found that could have produced poisoning. All the men are improving and will be able to report for duty in a few days."

Eggs—The offerings are not large, there is a good demand the market is steady to firm at 12 1/2c for choice stock and 12 1/2c for ordinary stock.

Potatoes are in fair demand steady at 75c to 90c per bush lots out of store.

Poultry—The receipts are there is a fair inquiry for choice the market is steady at 40c for live chickens, and dressed keys are quoted at 12c for young and 10c to 11c for old.

Baled Hay—The demand is fair the market is steady. Cars on track here are quoted at \$8 to \$9.

Baled Straw—The market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain on the market here to-day were fair, and the market was generally steady. The offerings of hay small and no straw was received. The receipts of dressed hogs not large, and prices were slightly easier.

Wheat—The receipts were fair the market was steady to firm but of white and 100 bu or more at 73c for old and 61c for new, 100 bu of spring at 7 3/4c, 60c of goose at 67c to 68c.

Barley—The offerings were large, and the market was steady at 60c selling at 49c to 53c.

Rye—Was steady, 100 bu sell 52c.

Oats—Were steady. Old were sold at 41c, 600 bu of new at 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c.

Butter—The offerings were large, there was a good demand choice lots of dairy and the market was steady.

Poultry—There were not chickens offered and no ducks turkeys; prices were steady.

Potatoes—The receipts were large, there was a fair demand the market was steady.

Eggs—There were not many offered, and prices were about steady.

Hay and Straw—The receipts were small, only two loads on the market, and they at \$10 to \$11; no straw was offered, and it was nominal at \$10.

Dressed Hogs—The receipts not large, about 50 being offered the demand was slow, owing to hot weather, and the market slightly easier at \$9.25 to \$9.

We quote:—

Wheat, old, red and white	73
do new, red and white	64
do goose	67 1/2
do spring	70
Rye	52
Barley	49
Oats, old	41
do new	37 1/2
Peas	70
Hay, old, per ton	13.50
do new	10.00
Straw	10.00
Butter, pound rolls	17
do crocks	16
Eggs, new laid	13
do held stock	11
Chickens, old, per pair	45
do spring, per pair	50
Ducks, per pair	60
Turkeys, per lb.	11
Apples, per basket	40
Beets, per dozen	10
Beans, butter, per bushel	60
Cabbages, per dozen	30
Carrots, per dozen	15
Cauliflower, per doz.	1.00
Celery, per dozen	40
Corn, green, per doz	7
Cucumbers, long	75
do small, per bskt.	15
Lettuce, per dozen	15
Parsley, per dozen	15
Parsnips, per dozen	35
Potatoes, per bu.	60
do per peck	20

ADING MARKETS.

Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Onto, Sept. 10.—Wheat — The et-to-day was steady. Old red white sold at 66c and new at middle freights. Goose is quoted 63c for No. 2 middle freights. g wheat is unchanged at 67c o. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is at 82½c for No. 1 hard and for No. 2 hard grinding in trans. 80½c for No. 1 hard and for No. 2 hard for local delivery. Toronto and west. New No. 1 is quoted at 70c bid and 71c asked. Fort William, Sept. 10.—The market is steady at bid by local exporters for 90 cent. patents in barrels middle and 82.92½ asked. Choice is held 15c to 20c higher. toba flour is steady at \$4 for arian patents and \$3.70 for g bakers' in car lots, bags ind. Toronto.

Feed.—The offerings are light, is a scarcity at some points the markets firmer at \$14 for or shorts and \$12 to \$13 for in car lots west.

ley.—Is steady at 47c for No. c for No. 3 extra and 42c for middle freights.

—Is quiet at 50c east and 49c le freights.

n.—The market is unchanged at or Canada mixed and 54c for da yellow west. American No. low is quoted at 62c Toronto.

s.—Are in fair demand and stea-No. 2 white sold to-day at 33c le freights.

s.—Are steady at 69c north and middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

demand for hog products con-s quite active, and as stocks ight holders are very firm in views as to values. Prices are maintained at previous quot-s.

k.—Canada short cut, \$21.50; mess, \$20 to \$20.50.

oked and Dry Salted Meats. — clear bacon, tons and cases, and small lots at 12c; break-bacon, 15c to 16c; hams, 14c ½c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; should-11½c; backs, 15½c to 16c; green s out of pickle are quoted at 1c han smoked.

d.—Ties 11½c, tubs 11½c, and 11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ter.—The offerings continue lib-the demand is not very active he market is easy at 16c to 17c for the best dairy tubs and 12c c for medium. Dairy pound rolls quoted at 17c to 18c for held and 15c to 16c for held. nery is steady at 20c to 20½c ne tubs and 19c for early s, and prints are quoted at 21c ½c.

s.—The offerings are not very there is a good demand and arket is steady to firm at 13c ½c for choice stock and 12c to for ordinary stock.

atoes are in fair demand and y at 75c to 90c per bushel for out of store

ltry.—The receipts are light, is a fair inquiry for choice and arket is steady at 40c to 50c re chickens, and dressed tur-are quoted at 12c for choice and 10c to 11c for old.

d Hay.—The demand is fair and arket is steady. Cars on the here are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50.

d Straw.—The market is stea-

Tomatoes, per bskt.	15	25
Turnips, per dozen.	25	30
Dressed hogs, per cwt.	9.25	9.40
Beef, hindquarters ..	7.00	9.00
do forequarters ..	4.50	6.00
do carcasses, choice	6.50	7.25
do common.....	4.50	5.00
Lambs, per lb.....	7½	8½
Mutton, per cwt.	6.00	7.50
Veal calves, light, per lb.....	7	8
do choice, per lb.....	8	9

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, August 10.—There was an average amount of business at the Western Cattle Market to-day and heavy purchases were made by some dealers. The quality was not particularly good and buyers of extra choice cattle were disappointed at the extra small offerings in the class they wanted. The aggregate receipts were fairly large and a good proportion found buyers. Prices of all grades of cattle were steady, and small stuff was unchanged, with the exception of lambs, which are a trifle easier. The total run was 70 loads, including 1,118 cattle, 1,766 sheep and lambs, 35 calves and 700 hogs.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.....	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.00
do medium, per cwt	4.25	4.65
do cows, per cwt....	3.50	4.00
Butchers' cattle, pickled lots	4.50	4.85
do choice.....	4.00	4.50
do fair	3.50	4.00
do common	3.00	3.50
do cows	3.00	3.75
do bulls.....	3.00	3.50
Bulls, export, heavy, per cwt.....	3.75	4.25
do light, per cwt....	3.50	3.75
Feeders, short-keep ..	3.85	4.25
do medium	3.50	3.75
do light	3.00	3.50
Stockers, 400 to 600 pounds	2.75	3.00
do off-colors and bulls	2.00	2.75
Sheep, export, ewes, do per cwt.....	2.50	3.25
Calves, per head	3.75	4.15
Hogs, choice, per cwt	2.00	10.00
Hogs, corn-fed.....	7.25	0.00
Hogs, light, per cwt.	7.00	0.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt.....	6.75	0.00

BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

British Estimate of the Invaders Now at 800.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Over 250 Boers have been killed or captured in the last three or four days. Col. Williams captured twenty burghers in the Magaliesburg and Gen. Grenfell almost caught the Boer Commandant Beyer, who only escaped after a hard ride of ten miles. He took a landroost prisoner.

Col. Rimington had an engagement east of Kroonstad, in which he killed four Boers and captured twenty, in addition to many wagons and a quantity of stock.

Cols. Benson and Copley effected two surprises on the Boers in the vicinity of Middelburg, Cape Colony, in which the burghers lost thirty men. Col. Murray captured six more at Vryburg.

Col. Scobell, acting in conjunction with the Cape Mounted Rifles, who held the pass, captured Lotter's and Van Broeden's commandoes at Pietersburg, killing 19 and capturing 104, of whom 46 were wounded. The total strength of the Boers in Cape Colony is now estimated at only 800.

RUSSIA REPRESSES FINLAND.

Chief Newspaper Suppressed — Official Dismissed.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The Russian Government continues to increase its repressive measures in

RAILWAY SHARPSHOOTERS

How the Cape-Rhodesia Line is Protected.

A despatch from Cape Town says: A corps that is little heard of, but which is doing splendid service in keeping open the lines of communication between Cape Town and Bulawayo, is one organized and paid by the Government of this colony.

Some months ago, when train wrecking on the line between Deaufort West and Mafeking was of frequent occurrence, and the running of trains had been limited to the hours of bright daylight, the Cape Government offered to raise, equip, and maintain a special corps whose sole duty it should be to maintain and protect the railway line from De Aar to Mafeking. The offer was accepted by the Imperial military authorities, and the Government at once organized a corps of 600 colonial sharpshooters, under Major Scott, of Kimberley.

Several armored trains were placed at the disposal of the corps, and with these the men have been constantly patrolling the hundreds of miles of railway through the desert, with what success the enormous development of trade between the Cape Colony and Rhodesia abundantly testifies. Johannesburg is fed by five routes—viz., three railway systems of the Cape Colony, one from Natal, and one from Delagoa Bay—yet double the tonnage of general merchandise has been sent to Rhodesia over this route than has been sent into the Transvaal over five during the past few months.

The men composing the corps are picked shots, men who have seen much service in this and previous wars, and their operations are confined exclusively to the railway. Under no circumstances do they proceed more than a mile from the line in chasing parties of the enemy.

They are firing pretty nearly every day in the week, for straggling parties of Boers and rebels are very numerous in that part of the country, and being entirely bent on loot their single aim is to wreck trains and burn the trucks and carriages after they have had as much loot as they can carry away.

500 CANAL TRAFFIC.

Decrease in Tonnage Compared With August, 1900.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Returns from the Sault Ste. Marie canals for the last month, show a decrease of 93,255 tons in the quantity of freight carried, as compared with the preceding month of July, but an increase of 168,742 tons as compared with June, the total carried through both the United States and the Canadian canals in August being 4,687,817 tons. Compared with August, 1900 the past month shows an increase of 973,043 tons of freight carried. Of this 947,560 was an increase on the United States canal, or 21½ per cent. The increase on the Canadian canal was 35,488 tons, or 9½ per cent. Last month the United States canal carried 93.7 per cent. of all the freight transported both ways through these canals. This is a somewhat smaller proportion than in July, when it was 95 per cent.

The Canadian canal carried 209,042 tons eastward last month, against 210,137 tons in July, and 185,913 in August, 1900. The number of tons carried westward by the Canadian canal last month was 86,133; in July, 66,487, and in August, 1900, 83,779 tons. The number of passengers carried last month by the canals was 14,311, of which the Canadian canal carried 5,300, a smaller proportion than in July, when, of a total of 14,201 passengers

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Kingston school children will sing for the Duke and Duchess.

Merchants of Lethbridge, N.W.T., are satisfied with the freight rates.

A collection of \$100 was stolen from the Centenary church at Hamilton.

The Government will establish a life saving station at Long Point, Lake Erie.

London City Council voted down a motion to have the union label placed on city printing.

Ministers of all the Protestant denominations have organized an alliance at London.

A new Hotchkiss quick-firing gun is being used at the Royal Military College for instructional purposes.

The twenty-eight separate school teachers of Hamilton have had their salaries advanced \$10 a year.

Before the introduction of water meters in Winnipeg, from 2,000,000 to 2,800,000 gallons a day were used; now the average is 1,200,000.

The daughter of George Truman, of the Driving Park hotel, Hamilton, has undergone a novel operation in a Cleveland hospital. She has now a new nose.

Eighteen new engines have reached the western division of the C. P. R. from Richmond, Va., and Montreal, and eighteen more are expected within the next two weeks. They will be engaged in hauling the grain crop.

Letters received by the Indian Department at Ottawa confirm the statements made by Rev J. G. Stevens that a number of Cree Indians perished from starvation 400 miles north of Winnipeg during the winter of 1899.

FOREIGN.

It is said that the Czar will visit Paris incognito.

An international congress of American states will soon be held in the city of Mexico.

George Yatshenof has been indicted in Alaska for the murder of three wives.

The re-opening of the Chicago public schools shows an enrolment of 270,000 pupils.

Colorado Springs capitalists have organized a company to build an electric railway to the top of Pike's Peak.

It is understood that the majority of the Belgian glass works have consented to the formation of a trust under American control.

Harlan McChesney, on a wager, swam from Otter Island, in the Mississippi River, to Burlington, Iowa, five miles, in two hours.

Henry Rustin, the electrician who designed the illuminations for the Pan-American Exposition, will be given a gold medal in recognition of his achievement.

The Royal Trust Company's Bank, Chicago, has dismissed thirteen young men tellers in the savings department and substituted thirteen young women.

At Rochester, N.Y., a scandal over the burying of a number of infants in shallow graves in an abandoned cemetery outside the city has been ended by fining the undertaker \$200.

A naphtha yacht exploded on the Hudson river, killing Mrs. Alexander and her little daughter, and burning Wilbur Alexander and his son Wil-

-The offerings are not very there is a good demand and market is steady to firm at 13c for choice stock and 12c to 11c for ordinary stock.

try-The receipts are light, s-a fair inquiry for choice and market is steady at 40c to 50c for chickens, and dressed turkeys quoted at 12c for choice and 10c to 11c for old.

l Hay-The demand is fair and market is steady. Cars on the here are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50.

l Straw-The market is steady on the track here are at \$5.

FAIRMERS' MARKET.

receipts of grain on the street here to-day were fairly libn the market was generally The offerings of hay were and no straw was received. receipts of dressed hogs were rge, and prices were slightly

t-The receipts were fair and rket was steady to firmer, 300 white and 100 bu or red sell 73c for old and 64c to 68c r, 100 bu of spring at 71c and of goose at 67c to 68c.

y-The offerings were not and the market was firmer, selling at 49c to 53c.

-Was steady. 100 bu selling at

-Were steady. Old were quot- 41c. 600 bu of new sold at o 38 1/2c.

r-The offerings were not there was a good demand for lots of dairy and the market eady.

ry-There were not many s offered and no ducks nor s; prices were steady.

toes-The receipts were not there was a fair demand and rket was steady.

-There were not many offer- prices were about steady.

and Straw-The receipts of re small, only two loads be- the market, and they sold to \$11; no straw was offer- it was nominal at \$10. ed Hogs-The receipts were rge, about 50 being offered, and was slow, owing to the ather, and the market was easier at \$9.25 to \$9.40.

ote :-			
old, red and	\$	73	\$ 00
w, red and			
.....	64	68	
ose	67 1/2	68	
spring	70	00	
.....	52	00	
.....	49	53	
ld	41	00	
w	37 1/2	38	
.....	70	00	
ld, per ton	13.50	0.00	
w	10.00	11.00	
.....	10.00	00	
pound rolls	17	20	
ocks	16	19	
new laid	13	15	
old stock	11	12	
is, old, per			
.....	45	65	
spring, per			
.....	50	75	
per pair	60	75	
s, per lb.	11	13	
per basket	40	60	
per dozen	10	15	
butter, per			
.....	60	75	
es, per dozen	30	40	
s, per dozen	15	00	
wer, per doz.	1.00	1.50	
per dozen	40	50	
green, per doz	7	10	
pers, long	75	90	
all, per bskt	15	00	
, per dozen	15	25	
, per dozen	15	20	
s, per dozen	35	00	
es, per bu	60	75	
er peck	20	25	

Col. Scobell, acting in conjunction with the Cape Mounted Rifles, who held the pass, captured Lotter's and Van Broeden's commandos at Pietersburg, killing 19 and capturing 104, of whom 46 were wounded. The total strength of the Boers in Cape Colony is now estimated at only 800.

RUSSIA REPRESSES FINLAND.

Chief Newspaper Suppressed - Official Dismissed.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: -The Russian Government continues to increase its repressive measures in Finland. It has summarily dismissed a prominent official of the Government for having protested against the abolition of the Finnish army. The chief newspaper of Helsingfors, published in the Swedish language, Dagbligt Allehanda, has been suppressed, and twelve other newspapers are temporarily suspended.

Governor Kaigaradoff has published a manifesto announcing that subordinate officials will be held personally responsible in the event of people daring to sign petitions.

TUNNEL TO IRELAND.

Scheme Explained at Engineers' Congress in Glasgow.

A despatch from Glasgow says: -James Barton on Thursday explained to the Engineering Congress, now in session here, the proposed tunnel between Scotland and Ireland. The committee, which considered the routes thought that the best one was from a projecting portion of Wigtownshire, where the Scotch coast is within 20 to 25 miles of the coast of County Antrim and County Down, in Ireland. The cost is estimated at £10,000,000.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

To Evacuate Pekin Public Places by Sept. 17th.

A despatch from Pekin says: -The settlement protocol between China and the Powers was signed on Saturday morning. The signing occurred at the Spanish Legation.

Li Hung chang and Prince Ching came in chairs with a following of horsemen. Li Hung Chang was so feeble that he had to be lifted out of his chair by two men. Under the agreement the troops must evacuate public places, including the Forbidden City and the palace, before Sept. 17, and all the expeditionary troops in the provinces, except the permanent garrisons, must be withdrawn by September 22. The Americans and British are permitted to occupy the temples until their barracks are completed.

WILL SEARCH TRANSPORTS.

How the Boers Are Thought to Secure Dynamite.

A despatch from New Orleans says: -The British male transport Montezuma, which reached New Orleans Tuesday from South Africa, brings word that such quantities of arms and explosives are being smuggled through the lines to the Boers that orders have been issued to have even the army transports searched. The Montezuma was held off shore for two days while the most vigorous search was made of all parts of the vessel. It is suspected, says Capt. Owens, of the Montezuma, that American mutineers have smuggled dynamite through, that being the most convenient explosive to secrete, and also that which is most valuable to the Boers in wrecking railroads. Capt. Owens is the first transport captain who received a unanimously signed testimonial from the men on his vessel expressing recognition of the kind treatment received during the voyage.

per cent. of all the freight transported both ways through these canals. This is a somewhat smaller proportion than in July, when it was 95 per cent.

The Canadian canal carried 209,042 tons eastward last month, against 210,137 tons in July, and 185,913 in August, 1900. The number of tons carried westward by the Canadian canal last month was 86,133; in July, 66,487, and in August, 1900, 83,779 tons. The number of passengers carried last month by the canals was 14,311, of which the Canadian canal carried 5,300, a smaller proportion than in July, when, of a total of 14,201 passengers the Canadian canal carried 6,075.

MANITOBA JUBILANT.

A Record Crop of Wheat-Cattle Trade is Thriving.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: -Hon. Mr. Davidson, who has returned from the country, declares that the cutting of wheat along the M. & N. W. has been finished, though there is still an abundance of barley and oats to be reaped. Everybody is busy reaping, and with six weeks of continued good weather all the crop will be safely harvested.

Of the wheat already threshed, most of it will grade No. 1 hard, averaging 25 bushels to the acre. Little damage was done by the recent hail and rain storms.

Heavy shipments of cattle to Liverpool are now going on rapidly. Last week 1,800 cattle left the Northwest Territories and Manitoba for Montreal. The animals this year are in splendid condition and look well.

The wheat harvest is the finest in the history of the country.

CENSUS FIGURES ALTERED.

Slightly Improve Canada's Showing in Population.

A despatch from Ottawa says: -Late census returns, it is now expected, will considerably increase the population total for the Dominion. The returns now coming in show many people in districts where it was expected there were few if any settlers. This is particularly so of the North-West Territories, Alberta and Nipissing, and Ottawa County. An error in tabulation made the increase in the population of Megantic only 88, while it should have been 1,388.

A PLOT EXISTED.

Letters Intercepted by the Italian Police.

A despatch to the London Central News from Rome says that it is learned from a reliable source that there was a plot to assassinate President McKinley, this being proved by letters written by Anarchists and intercepted by the Italian police. The latter communicated the information to the American police that the Anarchists of Paterson, New Jersey, had decided to kill President McKinley and President Loubet during the year following King Humbert's assassination.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Another French Officer Indulges in Prophecy.

A despatch from Paris says: -Col. Delannay has an article in the Vie Illustré of Wednesday, in which he discusses the possibility of a French invasion of England. He says that taking into consideration the superiority of the French guns, the quality of the armaments, and the bravery of the officers and men, he is full of hope for the day when the navies of France and England will measure strength.

Pan-American Exposition, will be given a gold medal in recognition of his achievement.

The Royal Trust Company's Bank, Chicago, has dismissed thirteen young men tellers in the savings department and substituted thirteen young women.

At Rochester, N.Y., a scandal over the burying of a number of infants in shallow graves in an abandoned cemetery outside the city has been ended by fining the undertaker \$200.

A naphtha yacht exploded on the Hudson river, killing Mrs Alexander and her little daughter, and burning Wilbur Alexander and his son Wilbur, junior, in a horrible manner.

At Tucson, Arizona, Carlos McCormick, 12 years of age, shot and killed Antonio Soto, a playmate, aged 16. When Mrs. McCormick heard of her son's crime she died in a few hours.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the destruction of the Hotel McKee resulted in the loss of one life, injuries to four others, and the narrow escape of many more, caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

AN EXPORT TAX.

Yukon Commissioner Voices His Views on Gold Royalty.

A despatch from Ottawa says: -Commissioner Ross, of the Yukon Territory, arrived here on Wednesday morning. Referring to the gold output, Mr. Ross said that there was sent out of the Yukon about \$16,000,000 up to August 1. In regard to the royalty, Mr. Ross says he favors an export tax instead of the royalty. His reason for this is that the royalty is difficult to collect, while the export tax, imposed at the point of shipment, would be easily collected. In the case of anyone attempting to take out the gold without paying the tax, then it would be confiscated. To show that the tax was paid, all gold would be accompanied by a certificate.

There are a number of minor matters which Mr. Ross intends bringing before the attention of the Minister of the Interior. The new Governor of the Yukon has already mastered all the details of his office, and has earned the respect and esteem of all parties in and around Dawson.

Much sympathy is extended here to Mr. Ross over his recent sad bereavement.

TEMISCAMINGUE CENSUS.

Returns Prove to be Larger Than Were Anticipated.

A despatch from Ottawa says: -Rev. Father Beaudry, the missionary stationed at North Temiscamingue, who was appointed to take the census in Northern Quebec and Northern Ontario, has sent in his returns. The population consists of halfbreeds and Indians, and scattered traders. The returns for the Quebec portions of the district are: Klock's Farm, at the head of Quinze River, 16; the Height of Land, 12; Abitibi, 420; North Temiscamingue, 275. Total, 721.

The Ontario figures are: New Hudson's Bay posts, 28; Moose Factory, 570; Metagami, 114. Total, 712.

The returns are slightly in excess of what was expected.

DYNAMITE SEIZED.

Large Quantities Intended for Use of the Boers.

A despatch from Lisbon says: -An official despatch received here from Mozambique, announces the seizure by Portuguese Government officials, near Ressano Garcia, on the Transvaal frontier, of a large supply of ammunition and dynamite intended for the Boers.

The Red Witch

Or
The Wooing
Of
Constantia.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Constantia's cousin, Donna, after travelling abroad, returns home as Mrs. Dundas and finds that during her absence Lord Varley, an old flame, has married. While Garret Barry, a suitor of Constantia's is calling on her, Featherston, another suitor is announced. They discuss a ball to be given by Lady Varley.

CHAPTER V.

The seventeenth came in due course and with it Lady Varley's ball. It was already so far advanced as to enable one to declare it a success. There was a superabundance of flowers, excellent music, and a floor beyond praise. There were almost as many men as there were women, which in the country means everything, being a rare occurrence.

Mrs. Dundas arrived late. She always arrived late as a rule, perhaps thinking it a pity to waste her entry on an empty room, as she was generally the best dressed, and quite as generally the loveliest woman wherever she went. Having taken this fact to heart early in life, she moulded her plans to suit her knowledge. To-night, being a stranger, she would have been sure of much attention had she been plain and dowdily attired; as it was, she created a perfect furore.

And, indeed, she was well worth a lengthened examination. Her gown was white satin, her ornaments diamonds; but one hardly noticed all this, as her face caught the eye. She looked superb, sparkling, brilliant. There was a touch of expectancy, too that heightened her animation.

As she let her plush cloak drop from her into the arms of the attendant in the dressing-room, and as her whole exquisite figure betrayed itself to her in an opposite mirror, she smiled to herself complacently, and her blood ran quicker through her veins, and her eyes grew brighter with the sense of coming and sure triumph.

It was in one of the dainty rooms of the ball-room that she stood. A little later on, looking round her. She was listening with parted lips that smiled enchantingly, to the man beside her; but her glance was straying delicately here and there from one form to another. At last it rested.

If she started, it was so slightly that her companion knew nothing of it. The pupils of her eyes enlarged, and though she still spoke to and smiled at him beside her, her glance did not again wander. It was fixed on a corner of the room in which she stood, where a man of about thirty, distinguished, if rather dissipated in appearance was leaning against the wall conversing with a fair-haired woman sitting on a lounge below him.

She was a very ordinary woman, an every-day person—a nobody, in fact, as Mrs. Dundas decided after the first cursory glance; but she

She bent her large, full gaze upon his bowed face, and waited. Perhaps there was some magic in the concentration of her regard, because after a little while he grew restless, absent, troubled, as it were, and at last lifted his head and stared impatiently around him. He appeared to Mrs. Dundas bored, weary, dissatisfied, and this belief did her good; it added new fuel to the life

She had never removed her eyes from his since that first time when she saw him leaning against the wall, and now the swift, warm blood rushed into her cheeks and lit her eyes and made her beautiful. Varley seemed to find a difficulty in removing his gaze from her face.

"Forgetfulness is what you should wish in me; it is not what you can accuse me of," he said, in a low tone.

He spoke strangely; it was evident that he was battling with some powerful emotion. His dark eyes burned into hers. He had forgotten that there were people in the room, and that he was still holding her hand. She, who never forgot, remembered this, and noted his agitation, and, lifting her head, laughed softly. She moved her hand with a tremulous coquetry within his, as though to remind him of it.

"Would you hold me thus forever?" she asked.

The words were simple, the tone full of meaning. Varley caught it, as she intended he should, and some fire shot into the dull despair of his eyes. She checked it as it was born.

"Forgetful you are, indeed, in spite of your protestation," she said. "It seems to me that you have forgotten that there is anyone in the world beyond you and me." She indicated by a swift glance from under her long lashes the other occupants of the room, one or two of whom were regarding them curiously.

"Yes, I had forgotten," said Varley. He dropped her hand.

"It is very warm here; is there no cooler place? This is your house, yet you must remember I am a stranger in it," said Donna. Her beautiful bosom rose and fell with a quick sigh.

"Come," returned Varley, unsteadily.

She went with him out of that room, across a minor hall, and into a dimly-lit fernery beyond. The drip, drip, of water fell pleasantly upon the ear, and the tender notes of the music, coming to them from the distant ball-room, sounded sad, remote and plaintive.

Donna sank upon a cushioned lodge, but Varley remained standing. The faint light from the colored lamps shone like drops of blood upon her satin gown, and threw many glittering rays into the diamond stars that lit her rich red hair.

"There was a reproach in that last speech of yours," he said presently, standing over her. "A stranger in my house! That is true; but by whose fault?"

"Was it mine?" said she. "Would it be wisdom to deny it? After all, was I not always in fault? And yet—" She paused, then looked full at him: "In what hot haste you were to wed!"

"I hope you and Lady Varley will be friends," returned he in a studiously careful tone, which was, however, thrown away upon her.

"Don't be a hypocrite," she said, calmly, but shortly.

At this moment Lady Varley appeared at the entrance to the fernery came in, and passed through it to a door at the other end. In passing she looked at Mrs. Dundas, smiled graciously and inclined her head. Donna, who had followed her movements in silence, turned to Varley as the door closed on her.

in the humor to quarrel with anyone even with her—most of all with himself.

"For once gossips speak true," replied she, unabashed. "Did you hope he was unkind? What a face, Varley—so cold, so reproving! If you were somebody else it might have its effect, but as it is—I confess it only wearies me."

She yawned behind her fan, and rose slowly to her feet.

"You will return to the ball-room?" asked he reluctantly, in spite of his ill-temper, as she noticed.

"To dance? No. I am sick of dancing. But cards, dice. You remember Monaco and the old nights?"

"A needless question. I have already told you that my misfortune is that I cannot forget." His voice was strained, his face pale. He was evidently intoxicated by her beauty, and the memory of the past delights that still held him, because—fatal thought—there might yet be warmth enough in them to bring them back to life!

Donna watching him, read him easily, and leaning against the silken curtain behind her, laughed in her triumph at that strange, noiseless fashion that she had. He was hers now as she was his. "Add Red Witch."

hers then in the past days, as he would be hers forever—so long (she understood him well) as her beauty lasted.

"There was at least no fear of stagnation in 'hem,'" she said, alluding to those "old nights" that had their fascination for her still. "You recollect how we used to play, you and I together, and our luck? It grew to be proverbial. Why was it?"

"Who can say? You spoke a while since of old adages. Hear another: 'Luck in play, unlucky in love.' We were lucky in play."

"It was the only luck we knew," said she. "Then we were together, now we are apart as the poles." Then suddenly, her whole air changed. She turned her eyes quickly upon his. "But are we?" she asked in a whisper that was only a breath. She had drawn nearer to him. He put out his hand and pressed her back from him.

"Take care!" he said, in a dangerous tone. "Take care what you are doing, you may go too far! Has nothing changed you? Those two interminable years? Your marriage?"

"Don't scold me," she whispered, with a mischievous pretence at penitence that had its charm, and heightened every beauty she possessed. "I'll be very good for the future. I won't do it any more, if you will only—" She made a deliberate pout of her red lips, and an inclination towards him: "If you will only kiss and be friends." A second later she was laughing gayly. "No, no!" she cried. I did not mean it—of course not. Though after all it would not be the first time. But if they knew it what would my old boy and your stately saint say? Fred!" Contrition smiled within her eyes. "So long as my hands are idle, I warn you, I shall work mischief. Is there nothing to be done? No card-room in this house? Not even a bagatelle-board?"

"There is a billiard-room and a card-room also," said Varley rather absently.

"No! you don't say so! And here have I been all these hours wasting my precious time. You have degenerated, Fred; once you would not have been so dead to the desires of a pretty woman. And I am that, eh?"

"Go on. What is it you want?" asked Varley, refusing to look at her.

"To handle once more an ace of trumps: to feel myself victor on one

HOUSEHOLD.

JUST ABOUT HOME AFFAIRS

A delicious chafing-dish composed is made with eggs prepared in Italian way. A cup of milk is heated in the upper pan of the chafing dish, and when it is hot half a cup of boiled chopped spaghetti half a cupful of peeled and diced sliced mushrooms are added, together with a tablespoonful of butter. Season well with salt and pepper cook for two minutes and add well-beaten eggs. When the mix begins to thicken, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, reduce flame and serve at once.

A Welsh rarebit that is made without liquor has a tablespoonful of cornstarch stirred smooth in a teaspoonful of melted butter. Stir half cupful of this cream, and, the sauce thickens, add half a pound of cheese cut fine, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of salt and mustard and a little cayenne.

At last an advocate of author has arisen in behalf of fresh bread. In a medical journal recently it set forth with professional indomitable that the real harm of bread was its softness, which permitted it to slip down the throat into the stomach without mastication, and consequently without proper amount of saliva needed for the preliminary digestive process. The dryness of old bread, for which chewing was necessary before could be swallowed, is the reason that it is more easily digested. Conclusions reached, from a considerable elaboration of this view the matter, was that devotees of hot bread may take their portion with an easy conscience, and, it is still better under the circumstances, an active digestion, if will care to use the teeth freely for the morsel is swallowed.

An excellent chili sauce is made of eight quarts tomatoes, two green peppers, two cups onions; all fine; three cups sugar; one salt, three pints vinegar, three tablespoonfuls ground cloves, two teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls ground ginger, two spoonfuls ground nutmeg. Boil together slowly for three hours. Then bottle it while hot.

For French pickle peel and one peck of green tomatoes and large onions. Let them stand overnight. Spread in alternate layers with one teaspoonful of salt, sprinkle over them. In the morning, drain off the liquid. Boil twenty minutes in one quart of vinegar and two quarts of water. Drain through sieve and add three quarts of sugar, two pounds of brown sugar, one-half pound of white mustard seed, two even tablespoonfuls ground cloves, allspice, ground mustard and one-half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Boil twenty minutes. It will keep in glass or stone jar.

To open windows easily brush the inside of the frames with ordinary black lead, when they will without difficulty.

A delightful ball for a baby can be made by a little sister. Find a box—a tin one is best—and put a dozen shot to make a noise. Fill a bag of white muslin or cotton of the size of a big ball and fill with cotton wool, putting the pill in the middle before sewing the end. For the outside choose very gay colored wools in five colors. On ordinary steel knitting needles, No. 12, attach and knit 20 r.

fair-haired woman sitting on a lounge below him.

She was a very ordinary woman, an every-day person—a nobody, in fact, as Mrs. Dundas decided after the first cursory glance; but she

She bent her large, full gaze upon his bowed face, and waited. Perhaps there was some magic in the concentration of her regard, because after a little while he grew restless, absent, troubled, as it were, and at last lifted his head and stared impatiently around him. He appeared to Mrs. Dundas bored, weary, dissatisfied, and this belief did her good; it added new fuel to the life within her.

His eyes travelled slowly, as if against his will, up the room and down again, ever nearer and nearer to where Donna stood in all the insolence of a beauty that could not be surpassed; nearer, nearer still, as though the magnetic fire in her eyes was compelling him to seek her.

At last he saw her. She was still smiling, with her beautiful head thrown a little backward. She noticed the quick indrawing of the breath, the pallor that overspread his features upon his recognition of her, and—she noticed, too, how he withdrew his gaze, and bent it with redoubled eagerness upon the woman near him. She saw all, and laughed to herself, and watched again patiently for what she knew would come. A sense of amusement stirred her, as she noted his evident determination to escape her, his resolve not to look again.

A soft color began to burn in her cheeks, her fingers tightened on her fan, she threw all her will in the steady look she directed towards him. The battle had begun, and she would be victor. As she watched she could see that he grew even more assiduous in his attentions to his companion; he threw all his energy into his conversation, he said something to her, and laughed aloud as he said it.

He seemed very near victory, when all at once he gave in, looked straight at Donna.

Mrs. Dundas drew her breath quickly, and her teeth came down sharply on her still smiling lips. The smile died, indeed, and she seemed on the very point of giving way to some emotion when she conquered herself by a supreme effort, and forced herself to return his gaze. She leaned a little forwards, and made a faint movement with her fan. He came to her.

He was beside her now, and her part of a moment since, having somehow faded away, they were virtually alone. Three years floated from them as though they had never been, and Venice, and moonlight, and a love that then had appeared endless, and even now seemed strong as death (at least to him), was all that was left them.

She was the first to recover herself. "So you did come back," she said mockingly, yet with a latent tenderness. Her lips took a half-scornful curve. He knew then that she had read his departure on her arrival, his hesitation about returning for this dance where he knew he should see her, his final craving to see her that drove him homeward, all aright. Something reckless with him that was always there, made him rejoice in that she knew, for the moment; later on, when her presence was withdrawn from him, he felt a sense of shame.

Just now he had no thought for anything but those old days in which she had reigned queen. He was slower to emancipate himself from such memories than she was, perhaps because they clung to him with a greater persistency.

"You are changed," he said at last.

She shook her head. "It is only that you have forgotten," she said, knowing well that forgetfulness had not been with him.

full at him: "In what hot haste you were to wed!"

"I hope you and Lady Varley will be friends," returned he in a studiously careful tone, which was, however, thrown away upon her.

"Don't be a hypocrite," she said, calmly, but shortly.

At this moment Lady Varley appeared at the entrance to the fernery came in, and passed through it to a door at the other end. In passing she looked at Mrs. Dundas, smiled graciously and inclined her head. Donna, who had followed her movements in silence, turned to Varley as the door closed on her.

"You see, old adages come true," she said. "Talk of an angel—we were talking of her just then. To think that you—you—should have married such a one!"

"To think that you should have married John Dundas!"

"You have me there, I confess. But there was nothing else left to me. My uncle was dead; you were gone; I was penniless."

He moved abruptly, and paced once or twice up and down the narrow space between them.

"You could have written," he said.

"Too late! You were married to your saint. Why should I disturb your beatitude? I abstained from troubling you, and later on I received my reward in—"

"In what?" eagerly.

"John Dundas! Every one tells me he is quite perfect. And we have always been taught that what every one says must be right. So you see,—with a sudden outburst of gaiety—"if you have your saint, I too, have mine. I am as good as you any day. You can't outshine me. A word in your ear, however." She leaned forward and whispered to him "Don't you find the sanctity rather trying?" she said. "Deadly dull, eh?"

He laughed in spite of himself, and taking up one of her little gloved hands, beat it lightly against his own palm once or twice.

"A truce to all such heretical sentiments," he said.

"Which, after all, only means that you agree with me, but have not the courage of your opinion. Do you know, Frederic—" she stopped abruptly. "Frederic," she said again, "how it recalls everything!" she said. "You'd recollect? You were Fred to me then, and sometimes—in fun—I used to call you my Friedrich d'or."

"Don't!" said he sharply.

"It touches you still?" she spoke as if surprised. "And yet it is a long time ago," she sighed quickly, heavily, and then smiled. "I shouldn't have thought you would ever be the one to take anything au grand sérieux," she said; "more especially so ordinary a thing as an affair of the heart."

"You have outlived it then?"

"I have outlived most things. I have seen more trouble than most."

"It has not left its marks upon you," said he bitterly. He looked with angry admiration at the fair, serene face before him, without line, or mar, or scar, or any of grief's disfigurements.

"Do you regret that? Would you have me bent and bowed with sorrow's burden? Am I not better as I am?" She seemed a little amused. "What a blood-thirsty person you are!" she said. "I believe you would have me, if you could, crushed out of all remembrance. But when one comes to think of it, I don't believe I am a person easily crushed. I have endured a good deal, and yet I live."

"What have you endured?" said he scornfully.

"John Dundas, for one thing," returned she, with an irrepressible laugh.

"I hear he is kindness itself to you," said Varley, gravely. He was

No card-room in this house? Not even a bagatelle-board?"

"There is a billiard-room and a card-room also," said Varley rather absently.

"No! you don't say so! And here have I been all these hours wasting my precious time. You have degenerated, Fred; once you would not have been so dead to the desires of a pretty woman. And I am that, eh?"

"Go on. What is it you want?" asked Varley, refusing to look at her.

"To handle once more an ace of trumps; to feel myself victor on one field if not on another. I doubt I am growing old and ugly; my empire in Cupid's camp is past; and I would therefore lord it over the card-table, if kindly chance permit."

He laughed grimly.

"Are you tired of conquest?" he said. "Satisfied at last! That must be a new experience for you. Card-tables—yes, of course, there is a room somewhere, where all the old fogies, the fathers and mothers of the rustic maidens, are now assembled."

"So much the better. I am not so dead to les convenance that I cannot see the use of old fogies. I shall be chaperoned, countenanced by them. A quiet little loo will suit me down to the ground, and I leave it to you to make up the table. As for our stakes, the fogies need know nothing of them."

"They will wonder at your absence from the ball-room."

"On the contrary they will regard me as a steady and sedate young matron, who very properly has turned her back upon such frivolities as dancing."

"You would have to be born again before they would believe all that."

"Not a bit of it. And if the frivolity business won't do, why, let us say I am delicate, and that much dancing might make me mad."

As she said this she smiled saucily, yet with a put-on languid air that was admirable.

"I'll make you up a table if you like," said Varley. "There is Barry, he likes a game; and Featherston, he will probably demur on principle at high stakes, but there won't be any trouble with him. And there is Colonel Blood, and his wife. I don't know that she would run to much, but—"

"She will do—as a sop to Mrs. Grundy; and if she has even a smallest touch of the fire, I can trust myself to raise it to a flame. To tell you the truth, she said, with a sincerer touch of reality than she had yet shown, "if I am to live here at all, I must have something to keep me going. Otherwise there will be mischief."

"And your husband; he will not object?"

"He is not by any means a stupid man," said she.

To be Continued.

A NEW "LANCE BOAT."

The German army has adopted the "lance boat" of Herr Adolf Rey for crossing rivers. With twelve or sixteen cavalry lances six men can build a boat in five minutes, and take it to pieces again in two minutes. The framework of lances is, of course, covered with waterproof canvas. The oars are lances with canvas blades.

BIBLES AS WATCH-CHARMS.

Miniature Bibles are worn as watch-charms in Russia. They are each one inch long, three-fourths of an inch wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, and contain the first five books of the Old Testament. The text is in Hebrew, and can be read with the aid of a magnifying-glass.

glass or stone jar.

To open windows easily brush the inside of the frames with ory black lead, when they will open without difficulty.

A delightful ball for a baby can be made by a little sister. Find a box—a tin one is best—and put in a dozen shot to make a noise. Make a bag of white muslin, or cam the size of a big ball and fill with cotton wool, putting the pill box in the middle before sewing the end. For the outside choose very gay-colored wools in five colors. On ordinary steel knitting needles, on 18 stitches and knit 30 r. Sew the strips together and slip muslin ball inside, drawing each close and fastening it securely. The rattling noise it makes will be enjoyed by the youngster.

ROLLED OAT BREAD RECIPE

Turn 1 qt. boiling water over cups rolled oats. When cool add scant cup molasses, 1 tablespoon butter or lard, a little salt, when cool, a yeast cake or 1½ yeast, and flour to make a stiff ter. Bake when light. This makes three loaves.

Another recipe, slightly differ. Take 2 cups rolled oats, 2 t. spoons lard, 1 tablespoon salt, which pour 1 qt. boiling milk water) and let stand one hour, add 1 pt. water (either warm or cold) to make the whole quantity the right temperature for bread. 1 yeast cake, ½ cup sugar, 1 spoon soda sifted with enough flour to make a dough as soft as can be handled, knead well and let over night. In the morning mold to loaves, let rise again and bake.

Prepare rolled oats, as for 1 use, add tablespoon butter, 1 cool enough add one egg, 1 t. spoon sugar and ½ cup home yeast, and flour enough to make stiff batter. This makes one. Put in a pan, let rise and bake moderate oven three-fourths of an hour.

Take one large cup rolled oats pour on 1½ cups boiling water. 1 teaspoon salt and 2 mixing spoon molasses, and stand till cold, add 1 cup yeast or half a yeast cake and all the flour you can stand with a spoon. Let rise over night. In the morning put it into a tin let rise, then bake slowly for an hour.

One cup rolled oats, pour over 1 pt. boiling water, stir occasionally until it is lukewarm, add salt, 1 molasses, ½ yeast cake, then very, very stiff with bread flour rise, then put into tins with molding. This will make two loaves.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Monday Cookies.—One cup of fat; two eggs beaten together; thirds cup of shortening rubbed three cups of sifted flour; half spoonful soda stirred into qu of either sour milk or but milk. Add a pinch of salt, nut and mix all together.

Washing Fluid.—One can potash lye; one ounce each of muriate ammonia and salts of tartar. dissolve lye and salts of tartar in gallon of warm water. When add the ammonia and cork up. one teacupful to the boiling water. Have the clothes soaked in clear; put in while cold with plenty soap, stir often and boil ten or fifteen minutes. Suds and rinse thoroughly.

Steamed Rice with Peaches.—a coffee-cup of rice in a little till half tender; line a pudding with half of it, add a thick layer of pared and halved peaches, cover the remainder of the rice, cover pudding dish and steam an

HOUSEHOLD.

ST ABOUT HOME AFFAIRS.

delicious chafing-dish compound made with eggs prepared in the following way. A cup of milk is heated in the upper pan of the chafing-dish, and when it is hot half a cup of boiled chopped spaghetti and a cupful of peeled and diced mushrooms are added, together with a tablespoonful of butter, son well with salt and pepper, for two minutes and add four beaten eggs. When the mixture begins to thicken, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, reduce the heat and serve at once.

Welsh rarebit that is made with liquor has a tablespoonful of starch stirred smooth in a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir in a cupful of this cream, and, as sauce thickens, add half a pound cheese cut fine, a quarter of a spoonful each of salt and mustard, a little cayenne.

At last an advocate of authority arisen in behalf of fresh bread. A medical journal recently it was forth with professional indorsement that the real harm of hot bread was its softness, which perverted it to slip down the throat into the stomach without mastication, and consequently without the per amount of saliva needed for preliminary digestive process. Dryness of old bread, for which wine was necessary before it could be swallowed, is the reason it is more easily digested. The clusions reached, from a considerable elaboration of this view of matter, was that devotees of bread may take their portion with an easy conscience, and, what still better under the circumstances, an active digestion, if they care to use the teeth freely before the morsel is swallowed.

An excellent chili sauce is made of two quarts tomatoes, two cups in peppers, two cups onions; chop fine; three cups sugar; one cup salt; three pints vinegar, three spoonfuls ground cloves, three spoonfuls ground cinnamon, two spoonfuls ground ginger, two spoonfuls ground nutmeg. Boil all either slowly for three hours in bottle it while hot.

For French pickle peel and slice a peck of green tomatoes and six green onions. Let them stand overnight. Spread in alternate layers in one tea-cupful of salt, sprinkled over them. In the morning draw the liquid. Boil twenty minutes one quart of vinegar and two quarts of water. Drain through a sieve and add three quarts of vinegar and two pounds of brown sugar, half pound of white mustard seed, two even tablespoonfuls of ground cloves, allspice, ginger, and mustard and one-half tablespoonful of cayenne pepper. Boil twenty minutes. It will keep in glass or stone jar.

Open windows easily brush over inside of the frames with ordinary black lead, when they will slide about difficulty.

A delightful ball for a baby can be made by a little sister. Find a pill—a tin one is best—and put in an open shot to make a noise. Make a bag of white muslin or cambric size of a big ball and fill with cotton wool, putting the pill box in the middle before sewing the end up. The outside choose very gay-colored wools in five colors. On the inner steel knitting needles cast 19 stitches and knit 30 rows. Then join the ends and close the

Serve with cream and sugar or with any liquid sauce.

Sweet Pickled Cucumbers.—Choose small cucumbers of even size. Pour boiling water over them. Leave in this brine 24 hours, then drain and cover with cold brine made in the same proportion as the hot. Change this brine every morning for a week, then put into fresh cold water. Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum to a quart of cold water, using as much water as for the brine. Drain the cucumbers, put in a preserving kettle in alternate layers with grape-vine leaves, pour the alum water over them and bring to the scalding point. Let stand closely covered on the back of the stove for two hours. Drain and put in very cold water—ice water if possible. For the vinegar pickle, for every quart of vinegar take two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two of cloves, one of mace, one of celery seed, a few pieces of horse-radish, one ounce of mustard seed, one saltspoonful ($\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful) of black pepper, pinch of red pepper, and one cupful of sugar. Mix the spices together dry, wet to a paste with a little vinegar, tie in a muslin cloth. Heat the vinegar to boiling point, put in the spices and sugar, and boil for fifteen minutes; drain the pickles, put in the jar and pour the boiling hot vinegar over them. This will preserve the color and brittleness of the cucumbers.

Walnut Wafers.—One cup brown sugar, yolks of two eggs, one-third teaspoonful salt, mix well. To half a cup of sifted flour add half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir into the eggs and sugar, then add one and a half cups of broken walnut meats. Beat well and add the beaten whites of the two eggs; cut and fold them into the mixture but do not beat. Bake on a piece of oiled paper, or on an inverted tin. Cut in squares when cold.

TIMID CHILDREN.

Many children, especially highly strung children, are troubled with their nerves. Night terrors are very common among imaginative children. The little one will be tucked up quite comfortably perhaps and seem sleeping and then begin to imagine that there is a bear or wolf in the room.

One bright youngster used to lie in mortal terror that an earwig would come out of a hole in the wall near his cot and bore a hole into his brain. There he used to lie, the clothes tightly held over his little head, shaking with fear, wet with perspiration, ashamed to tell his fears. Some children, however, can not contain themselves after a certain time, but give vent to piercing screams and yells or, having fallen asleep, wake sobbing.



STARTLING REVELATIONS.

TOLD BY SUPERINTENDENT OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Hundreds of People Spend Their Lives in Mad Houses Who Are Quite Sane.

It will probably be a shock to you and many others, said the superintendent of a well-known lunatic asylum, to learn that there are scores and even hundreds of people who spend their lives within the walls of mad-houses who are every bit as sane as you or I, and the remarkable thing is that many of them could be free to-morrow if they would.

In a certain asylum I know there is to-day a gentlewoman who for more than twenty years has voluntarily immured herself as a lunatic, and all for the sake of love. When she was a young and beautiful girl, one of the most charming girls I ever saw in my life, she was engaged to be married to a young doctor, who, unhappily, developed homicidal mania, and had to be confined in the asylum.

As his mania was incurable and there was no prospect of marrying him the devoted girl, who was an orphan and an heiress, determined to share his imprisonment, and sought admission to the asylum, where she leads precisely the same life as the lunatics, so that she might see and meet him occasionally and brighten his captivity a little.

In the same asylum there is another lady who might be at liberty any day, for she is perfectly sane. Her reason for entering the asylum was that she felt an unaccountable impulse to poison her husband, and was so horrified at the possibility that she insisted on placing herself under control. Her husband died many years ago; but she has got so used to her life in an asylum, and shrinks so much from returning to the world and a possible repetition of her fancied homicidal impulse, that she elects to spend the rest of her days

IN A MADHOUSE.

Another inmate of the same asylum is a clergyman who, a few years ago, was widely known for his eloquence and zeal. Although he was, and is, a very devout man, he declared that whenever he was preaching he always heard the devil prompting him to blasphemy. No doubt it was a case of unstrung nerves; but the fear of disgracing himself before his congregation so preyed on his mind that he determined to give up his ministry, and retire from the world and temptation within the walls of an asylum.

All this happened many years ago; but, although the morbid fancy has long left him, he prefers to remain where he is rather than return to a world where, as he says, he is forgotten, and where he might have to face the old trouble again.

Another asylum patient (if I may call him so) is a lawyer who was once of some eminence in his profession. He had an only son whom he almost idolized, and when the boy developed symptoms of insanity and it was necessary to confine him, the father elected to accompany him and for years he has watched over him with a tenderness that is very touching.

Of course in all these cases the patients are people of means, who can afford to pay for being asylum inmates.

In another case a female patient, when she had recovered her sanity, refused to leave the asylum. She had, it appeared, fallen deeply in love with a handsome male patient, who is as "mad as a hatter," and, I

THE CO-OPERATIVE IDEA.

BRITISH WORKING PEOPLE REVOLUTIONIZE TRADE.

It Was Humble at the Start, But the Plan Has Become a National One.

Frenchmen were wont to say, with a sneer, that England was a nation of shop-keepers. There was much truth in that, and the average Briton was rather proud than ashamed of it. But now Great Britain's independent shop-keeping class seems surely doomed to extinction, and through this extinction there is being wrought into practical shape something resembling the first steps in Bellamy's more or less fantastic "Looking Backward."

The revolution—for revolution it is, mind you, despite its peaceful and almost imperceptible development—is being achieved through the medium of co-operative associations, which exist now in all the industrial centres of Great Britain.

These associations were not organized by dreamers or theorists, nor are the people flocking to their standards conscious of helping or participating in a movement heading toward practical socialism. They have not bothered and are not bothering about such things, and if there be a few who even now realize the inevitable result they are keeping strangely and wonderfully silent.

The beginnings of the associations were simple and humble enough. Here and there a few workmen banded together and exhorted their neighbors to join in establishing a grocery store. Without exception, so far as is known, these ventures were and are successful.

LIMIT UPON CREDIT.

The associations are stock concerns, with a fixed price of £1 a share, fully paid up in advance. No member may get credit for an amount exceeding his stock, so that there are no bad debts. The shareholders, or members, as they are called, elect officers, and these in turn appoint practical men to run the store or stores.

Gradually the scope of these stores has been extended until to-day they undertake to furnish anything in the way of housefurnishings, wearing apparel or food. In some of the large towns, where there is a large central co-operative association, with many branches, the association itself makes many of the articles sold. In Glasgow, for instance, the local association has shoe factories, jam and preserve works and bakeries. In Dundee they have not yet got beyond the establishment of a mammoth bakery.

At first nearly all the other store-keepers stubbornly antagonized the "Sosh," as the organization is known among its members. A boycott, more or less organized was attempted against all who countenanced or had dealings with the "Sosh." But that boycott is now little more than a lifeless corpse, and most clothiers, milliners and shoemakers are glad to enroll themselves among the merchants willing to honor "Sosh" itself gets from the seller as cash purchases.

For instance, if a man wants a suit of clothes or his wife a new dress, an order, good up to the specified amount, is given by the association's manager and this may be taken to any of the stores on the printed list of enrolled merchants. The "Sosh" members gets his or her article at the regular price and the "Sosh" itself gets from the seller a percentage on the order.

MAY COVER ALL SCOTLAND.

Nothing of more than local concern in such transactions? Maybe not

...or cayenne pepper. Boil y minutes. It will keep in or stone jar.

open windows easily brush over inside of the frames with ordina-lack lead, when they will slide ut difficulty.

eightful ball for a baby can be by a little sister. Find a pill a tin one is best—and put in it en shot to make a noise. Make e of white muslin or cambrie ze of a big ball and fill with a wool, putting the pill box in iddle before sewing the end up, he outside choose very gay-col-wools in five colors. On the ury steel knitting needles cast 1 stitches and knit 30 rows, the strips together and slip the n ball inside, drawing each end and fastening it securely. The ng noise it makes will be much d by the youngster.

BED OAT BREAD RECIPES.

n 1 qt boiling water over 2 rolled oats. When cool add 1 cup molasses, 1 tablespoon r or lard, a little salt, and cool, a yeast cake or liquid, and flour to make a stiff bat-Bake when light. This makes loaves.

other recipe, slightly different: 2 cups rolled oats, 2 table-s lard, 1 tablespoon salt on a pour 1 qt boiling milk (or) and let stand one hour, then 1 pt water (either warm or to make the whole quantity ight temperature for bread. Add 1st cake, ½ cup sugar, 1 tea- soda sifted with enough flour ake a dough as soft as can be led, knead well and let rise ight. In the morning mold in-aves, let rise again and bake.

pare rolled oats, as for table add tablespoon butter, when enough add one egg, 1 table- sugar and ½ cup homemade a, and flour enough to make a batter. This makes one loaf, in a pan, let rise and bake in a rate oven three-fourths of an ce one large cup rolled oats, on 1½ cups boiling water, add spoon salt and 2 mixing spoons sses, and stand till cold, then 1 cup yeast or half a yeast cake all the flour you can stir in a spoon. Let rise over night, e morning put it into a tin and se, then bake slowly for an

cup rolled oats, pour over it boiling water, stir occasionally it is lukewarm, add salt, ½ cup sses, ½ yeast cake, then stir very stiff with bread flour, let then put into tins without ing. This will make two small

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

nday Cookies.—One cup of su- two eggs beaten together; two is cup of shortening rubbed into cups of sifted flour; half tea-ful soda stirred into quarter of either sour milk or butter. Add a pinch of salt, nutmeg, mix all together.

shing Fluid.—One can potash of one ounce each of muriate of onia and salts of tartar. Dis- e lye and salts of tartar in one n of warm water. When cool the ammonia and cork up. Add teacupful to the boiling water. e the clothes soaked in clear wa- put in while cold with plenty of , stir often and boil ten or fif- minutes. Suds and rinse thor- dly.

eamined Rice with Peaches.—Cook fee-cup of rice in a little water half tender; line a pudding dish half of it, add a thick layer of d and halved peaches, cover with remainder of the rice, cover the dish and steam an hour.



BOY'S NORFOLK SUIT.

4 to 12 years.

The Norfolk suit as here shown is one of the latest modes for little boys and growing lads and will be much seen this fall. The original is made of chevrot in a mixture of browns and tan with threads of green, but all wool suiting cloths are suitable for cold weather wear, linen, duck and galatea for summer suits.

The knickerbockers are cut on the most approved tailor lines, and can be gathered into bands below the knees, as illustrated, or drawn up to the required size by means of elastics run through the hems. The jacket is made with a smooth yoke that is pointed at the lower edge and finished with a collar that rolls over with the fronts to form lapels. Below it the jacket portion is laid in box plaits and a belt passes around the waist under or over the plaits as desired. The sleeves are in coat style, and a patch pocket is stitched to each front below the belt.

To cut this suit for a boy of 8 years of age 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 or 50 inches wide will be required.

COULDN'T RETIRE.

It used to be my ambition, said the business man, to accumulate a fortune and then retire.

Well, answered the friend; haven't you realized it?

No, I've got the money, but I don't dare retire. I've got to stay awake night and day to keep somebody from getting it away from me.

AS THEY PASSED.

How do you do, Mr. Puffdub, said Mr. Oldfriend, cordially.

You have the advantage of me, sir, replied Mr. Puffdub, frigidly.

Apparently I have. Your manners are as bad as you'd have me believe your memory to be.

THE SCHEMER.

Dick—Everybody's remarking how soft you are on that wealthy Miss Wilfel. What are your chances with her?

Jack—Very promising. She likes me pretty well, and I'm doing my best now to get her parents dead-set against me.

Ah, that's good news, exclaimed Mr. Phamliman, over his paper. They are going to make a law to put all wires underground. How does that interest you? inquired his wife. Why that'll settle Mary Ann's piano. There are wires in that.

all him so) is a lawyer who was once of some eminence in his profession. He had an only son whom he almost idolized, and when the boy developed symptoms of insanity and it was necessary to confine him, the father elected to accompany him, and for years he has watched over him with a tenderness that is very touching.

Of course in all these cases the patients are people of means, who can afford to pay for being asylum inmates.

In another case a female patient, when she had recovered her sanity, elected to leave the asylum. She had, it appeared, fallen deeply in love with a handsome male patient, who is as "mad as a batter," and, I fear, always will be; and as he could not accompany her into freedom she preferred to stay under the same roof with him.

There are also many sane patients who, in spite of the stringent laws that regulate admission, are sent there by relatives who wish to get them out of the way. As you know, before a patient can be admitted to an asylum he must be

CERTIFIED INSANE

by two medical men unconnected with asylums.

The medical profession, unfortunately, has its share of black sheep, and it thus happens that it is quite possible to procure two doctors who will certify that a man is insane even when he is perhaps more sane than they are. I have known cases where a dozen doctors have been tried before the necessary certificate has been procured, and where the potential patient has been trapped in moments of excitement deliberately brought on by those who seek to confine him.

Of course, this is not done on anything like the same scale as formerly; but that it can still be done, and often is done, I give you my word.

Then again some of the men who successfully plead insanity when charged with murder are really as sane as the counsel who defend them, although the crime may doubtless have been committed when in a state of excitement amounting to temporary insanity.

If there is any plausible ground for concluding that a man was insane when he committed the act both judge and jury are not slow to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt there may be, and he is committed to an asylum instead of to the gallows. Many of these men spend the rest of their lives under quite comfortable conditions in Broadmoor, without showing any recurrence of the insanity that sent them there.

COSTLY DINNERS.

M. Jules Huret has been collecting some interesting information in connection with costly dinners. Ancient Romans were, after all, not more extravagant than some modern Parisians, Englishmen, and Americans. M. Huret records that on the evening of the Grand Prix the pleased owner of the winning horse, Cheri, gave a dinner of eleven covers, the bill of which amounted to over \$1,000. Choice wines, beautiful flowers, and peaches costing thirteen francs each were chiefly responsible for the high figures; but "Monsieur Epile," who managed the Amphitryon Club in London, has told M. Huret that on the opening day of the club a dinner for twelve persons was served, of whom King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was one, which cost \$1,075. At the same club a wealthy lawyer who had won a great lawsuit gave to thirty-seven friends a dinner the cost of which was \$5,000. The late King of Milan, in his palmy days in Paris, was also famous for his hospitality. One of his feasts, at which there were only five guests, cost \$2,000.

clothing, milliners and shoemakers are glad to enroll themselves among the merchants willing to honor "Sosh" itself gets from the seller a as cash purchases.

For instance, if a man wants a suit of clothes or his wife a new dress, an order, good up to the specified amount, is given by the association's manager and this may be taken to any of the stores on the printed list of enrolled merchants. The "Sosh" members gets his or her article at the regular price and the "Tosh" itself gets from the seller a percentage on the order.

MAY COVER ALL SCOTLAND.

Thinking of more than local concern in such transactions? Maybe not, but the indications, taken with the progress of recent years, invest them with an importance exceedingly far reaching. Indeed nothing but local jealousies and narrow-mindedness can prevent the ultimate absorption of the country's industries by these associations or their successors or successor.

Glasgow has been making a brave effort to federate all the associations in Scotland under its wing with the avowed purpose of manufacturing or producing everything needed. The insurmountable obstacle so far has been that it was intended to establish the needed factories in or near Glasgow, whereas each town wants to have a chance to employ some labor.

GROWS IN POPULARITY.

The co-operative idea is growing steadily and with considerable rapidity and that its disciples are not likely to remain content after abolishing one class of middlemen. Their financial resources are growing greater year by year, and it is not inconceivable that ere this century is much older we shall see them running farms, raising wool, spinning it and making garments, and conducting stores, foundries, planing mills, carpenter shops, and so forth.

BOTH WERE TAUGHT SOMETHING.

The master of a sailing vessel who prided himself on his good manners and delighted to teach politeness to his crew, and one day at the wheel a man who, though an old and experienced seaman, was a new hand on board this ship. Going up to him the master asked:

How's her head?

Nor' by nor'-east, answered the old tar, very gruffly.

My man, saucily expostulated the master, on this craft when one of the crew speaks to me he gives me a title of respect. Don't you think you ought to do so, too? Now, how's her head?

Nor' by nor'-east, I tell yer! shouted the tar, displaying not a little irritation.

Come, I'm afraid you don't quite understand me, responded the master kindly. Let me relieve you at the wheel, and then you take my place and ask the question. I will then show you how it should be answered.

They changed places.

How's her head? roared the tar.

Nor' by nor'-east, sir, replied the captain, with a gentle emphasis on the sir.

Then keep her so, my man, while I goes forrard and has a smoke, was the rejoinder.

NOT UNUSUAL.

May—Have you heard of Clara's hard luck?

Belle—No. What is it?

Now that they are married they have to retrench awfully to make up the money he wasted while courting her.

THE BEGINNING.

He—After all what does one kiss amount to?

She—It leads to others.

Hacking



There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. It tears the tender membrane of the throat and lungs, and the wounds thus made attract the germs of consumption. Stop your cough by using the family remedy that has been curing coughs and colds of every kind for over sixty years. You can't afford to be without it.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; and the cough drops away.

Three sizes: the one dollar size is the cheapest to keep on hand; the 50c. size for coughs you have had for some time; the 25c. size for an ordinary cold.

"For 15 years I had a very bad cough. The doctors and everybody else thought I had the case of consumption. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it only took a bottle to cure me."

F. M. MILLER, Camden, N. Y.

Write to Doctor. If you have any complaint, please send the best medicine, write the Doctor, J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

GEORGE ANSON AYLSWORTH, of Newburgh, was chosen as the Liberal standard bearer for Addington in the pending elections for the Local Legislature.

FREDERICK WARTMAN, of Colebrook, is the Liberal candidate in Addington to contest the riding for the vacant seat in the House of Commons, caused by the death of John W. Bell, M. P.

A more stupid crime than that of shooting a President can hardly be conceived. Thousands of intelligent and able men would take the position and chance the shooting. Why shoot herefore? It illustrates how densely ignorant the anarchists are, and what diseased minds there are among them. They are not able to grasp a proper understanding of political economy, and so blindly try to make things better and succeed in making

to believe that he has some remedy "up his sleeve"; but the statements and assurances of Mr. J. P. Whitney are to be taken with a large grain of salt. He says the province is sick, and perhaps it may be and not know it. There are a great number of people in business in the cities and towns of Ontario that would rather remain as sick as they now are, than trust to such doctoring as Mr. Whitney is likely to administer. The province does not require "bleeding" at any rate, and we are afraid Mr. Whitney and his friends have that object more in view in the shape of fees than any idea of making the patient well. The beauty of it is though that the patient does not feel sick enough to trust Mr. Whitney.

LIBERAL CONVENTION AT HARROWSMITH.

The annual meeting of the Addington Liberal Association was held in Harrowsmith on Tuesday for the purpose of nominating a party candidate for the coming bye-election, caused by the death of the late John W. Bell, M. P., and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Though the time was a busy one for farmers, over eighty representatives were present, representing the various municipalities of the electoral district. There was much harmony in the day's proceedings.

H. Keech, of Tamworth, the president, was in the chair, and George Wood, also of Tamworth, was secretary. After some discussion it was decided to nominate candidates by ballot without speeches, and a ballot was taken. Messrs. Finkle, of Newburgh, Benjamin, of Yarker, and Aney, of Moscow, were appointed scrutineers. The gentlemen announced as having received nominations were: W. A. Martin, Moscow; F. Wartman, Colebrook; G. A. Aylsworth, Newburgh; H. Keech, Tamworth; Dr. Coutlee, Sharbot Lake; Howard Reynolds, Verona; John Winter, Cloyne; Jerome Thompson, Sharbot Lake. After all had spoken and several declined, and an adjournment was made for a time, it was decided to select Frederick Wartman, of Colebrook, as candidate, and he received the unanimous choice. He is a well-known and popular man, and was the party candidate at the last general provincial election.

George Anson Aylsworth, Newburgh, was also selected as the party candidate for Addington for the next general provincial election.

The officers of the association for the coming year were chosen:

President, Hiram Keech, Tamworth. Vice-president, Dr. Tovell, Sydenham; second vice-president, Jerome Thompson, Sharbot Lake.

Secretary treasurer, E. G. Rutan, Sydenham.

Directors,—C. H. Finkle, Newburgh; J. C. Moore, Millsap; John Wager, Tamworth; W. H. Carscallen, North Brook; Paul Stein, Denbigh; R. Watts, Plevna; Jas. Moore, Plevna; John Chambers, Oso; A. McFadden, Perth Road; W. Clow, Hartington; Peter Daly, Sangster; John Hayes, Arden.

EXPRESSIONS.

General Kitchener, it is intimated, will not leave South Africa till the war is ended. This means that he is doing his work to the satisfaction of those in authority in London. Those who fail are not kept in the fold.

THE CENTRAL CANADA

LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Senator GEO. A. COX. - - - - - President
E. R. WOOD, - Vice-President and Managing Director

4%

Capital - - \$2,500,000
Reserve Fund - 450,000

INVESTMENT BONDS.

This Company accepts sums of \$100 and upwards, issuing therefor its 4% investment bonds, payable to the order of party remitting the amount, upon the following conditions:—

- I. The Company agrees to pay 4% interest, payable half-yearly.
- II. The Company agrees to pay interest from date of receiving money to date of repayment.
- III. The Company agrees to pay exchange on all remittances.
- IV. The Company agrees to cash the bond at any time upon receiving 60 days' notice from party holding same.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Ontario Government to invest in the bonds of this Company—R. S. O., 1897 chapter 132, section 5-6.

The Dominion and Ontario Governments accept the Bonds of this Company as security to be deposited by life and fire insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Write for sample bond, copy of annual report and for further information to

F. W. BAILLIE, Assistant Manager, Toronto, O.

THE CANADIAN SECTION

At the Glasgow Exhibition, From a British Point of View.

Among the numerous colonies which together form the Great British Empire beyond the seas, none is of more interest to the average inhabitant of Great Britain than that of the Dominion of Canada. The reasons for this are not far to seek. For it is not only our oldest colony, and that nearest to our shores, but its climate and its natural resources are such as specially appeal to the Britisher, and to the Scotsman in particular, and it is peopled mainly by our sons. Its ties with the motherland, which at one period of its history shed so much blood on its behalf, have ever been of the strongest, and hence the very marked interest exhibited in the Canadian Section of the Glasgow International Exhibition, where some little idea of its industries, productions and activities, and its vast natural wealth, is to be obtained. Canada undoubtedly takes the premier place too, among the Colonial sections of the Exhibition, in her aim "to show that her progress in arts, manufactures, commerce, wealth, education, government and general development is such as is rightly expected from every community sprung from the loins of Great Britain, or influenced directly by the spirit of British enterprise."

While in the Canadian Section will be found abundance of those "evidences

provincial Governments and Char of Mines, and includes over specimens illustrative of the mi wealth of Canada from the shore of the Atlantic Ocean to the far-off r of the Klondyke. The case of gold nuggets from the latter distr alone worth \$50,000, and models sent others which run into mil The exhibits in this department arranged in nine main divisions:

1. Metals and their ores.
2. Materials used in the production of light and heat, such as coal, and petroleum.
3. Minerals applicable to chemical manufactures and mineral fertilizers.
4. Mineral pigments, such as ochre and baryta.
5. Salt and brines.
6. Refractory materials and materials for pottery and chinaware, as asbestos, fireclay, etc.
7. Materials for grinding and polishing.
8. Minerals applicable to fine arts and jewellery.
9. Materials for common and decorative construction, such as granite, sandstone, marble, cements, etc.

The gold is naturally of most absorbing interest to the average visitor and there is on view in the Court only the nuggets above referred to specimens of dust and gold ore, an interesting illustration of the treatment to which the latter is subjected in order to extract from it the precious metal.

There are also specimens of

Another noteworthy exhibit is included in this department selection of agricultural implements and appliances. This includes mowing and reaping machines, self propelled ploughs and harrows of various sizes, seed drills, hay rakes, loading machines, cultivators, revolving mowers and many others too numerous to enumerate in such a sketch as this. The striking feature about all of these is the lightness of construction as compared with the heavy cumbersome appliances more frequently seen in use in this country. Yet these Canadian implements are capable of equally heavy work.

CANADA

IS COY.
NADA.
----- President
and Managing Director

al - - \$2,500,000
rve Fund - 450,000

DS.

100 and upwards, issuing
able to the order of party
g conditions ?—
y 4 interest, pay-
pay interest from
y to date of repay-
pay exchange on all
ash the bond at any
) days' notice from

ized by Ontario Govern-
Company—R. S. O., 1897.

ments accept the Bonds
deposited by life and fire
in Canada.

al report and for further in-
it Manager, Toronto, Ont.

sial Governments and Chambers
nes, and includes over 1,250
ens illustrative of the mineral
of Canada from the shores of
antic Ocean to the far-off region
Klondyke. The case of real
ngets from the latter district is
orth \$50,000, and models repre-
hers which run into millions.
hibits in this department are
ed in nine main divisions:—
etals and their ores.
aterials used in the production
and heat, such as coal, peat
roleum.
inerals applicable to chemical
ctures and mineral fertilizers.
ineral pigments, such as ochres
ryta.
lt and brines.
ractory materials and mater-
pottery and chinaware, such
stos, fireclay, etc.
aterials for grinding and polish-
inerals applicable to fine arts
ellery.
aterials for common and decor-
construction, such as granite,
one, marble, cements, etc.
gold is naturally of most ab-
interest to the average visitor,
re is on view in the Court, not
e nuggets above referred to, but
ns of dust and gold ore and an
ing illustration of the treat-
which the latter is subjected
to extract from it the precious

even heavier work, owing to the superior quality of steel used in their manufacture. We may also note, en passant, that the same remark applies to the selection of traps and carriages of various kinds which are on view in the eastern half of the Pavilion.

In this department we also include the multitude of foodstuffs, some of which have already been incidentally referred to. Chief among these we must place the ever popular Canadian apple, of which a very complete collection is shown. These have been preserved in cold storage since last autumn, hence their fresh appearance. The cold storage process is itself illustrated in the Canadian Court by a specially interesting exhibit of a refrigerating apparatus by the Leride Refrigeration Co'y, of Montreal. The plant is driven by an electric motor, and there is a collection of Canadian produce in the chamber to illustrate its uses. This cold storage is destined in the near future to play a very important part in the development of Canadian trade with this country. Hitherto that trade, particularly in such perishable goods as salmon and other fish, in fruits and vegetables, etc., has been sadly hampered by the difficulties of preservation in transit. Now, however, that commodious steamships of high speed, and fitted with all such modern appliances as refrigerating chambers, etc., are engaged in the Canadian trade, its enormous resources as a food-producing country will be more fully developed; and as about 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the soil is highly fertile over a great expanse of the continent, the enormous capacity of Canada for the production of those food-stuffs which we are more particularly in need of is evident. But to return to the Pavilion. Preserved in jars of antiseptic fluid is a great variety of other fruits, including pears, plums, peaches, grapes, currants, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and blackberries. These have been in preservation now for two years, which accounts for the peculiarity in color of several of the specimens. And of course this method of preparation is purely for exhibition purposes and renders the fruit unfit for use. But the collection serves to give an excellent idea of the climate, and of the vast possibilities of Canada as a fruit-growing country. We cannot leave the food products without at least a passing notice of the flour and meals shown in the Industrial Hall, the tempting cheeses and specimens of Canadian bacon, the wines from Canadian vineries, and the honey from Canadian bees; while the canned goods, which include salmon and lobsters, meats, and fruits and vegetables of all kinds, show a special Canadian industry which has made very rapid progress during the past few years.

But we must pass on to the Forestry Department, for which Canada has long been famous. Only really valuable timbers are here on view, but they are shown in all stages of development from the rough trees as they are cut in the forest to the highly polished furniture into which they are ultimately transformed. All stages of the various processes may also be seen. Logs of cedar, elm, walnut, ash, pine, oak, spruce, birch and tamarac are on view, while there are numerous photographs of the trees appropriately framed in the wood which they grow. The forests of the Dominion are practically unlimited and the timber trade is becoming by leaps and bounds. The

COME AND SEE

the new goods—they continue to arrive—every day new lots—New Millinery this week. While we cannot yet invite you to the formal opening we can supply your want in Hats for right away wear. New Jackets, new Capes, new Dress Goods and ready-to-wear goods are having a good run—come in and see the new goods—see what big variety is here—look about all you want to—NO ONE URGED TO BUY. Everything marked in plain figures.

A Great Call for Grey

If anything Grey is more popular than ever. We have it in Homespun, Beavers, Broadcloths, Venetians, Camels Hair, Sateen Cloths and Serges.
Useful Grey Dress Goods 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c.
Better Stuffs 65c, 75c \$1 and up to \$2.50 the yd.

READY-TO-WEARS

for ladies is one of our strong departments.
Dress Skirts from \$1.50 to 10.00.
Costume Skirts in Black and Grey \$4, 5, 6.
Cloth Suits \$6.75, 7 50, 8.50, 10, 12 up.
Ladies' Capes \$4.50, 5.50, 7.50, 10.
Ladies' Jackets, new lengths, \$6.75 to 18.
In these we show a good line of Greys in the different shades—also Black, Fawn and Navy.

The Celebrated French Corset C. P.

in stock—all sizes, \$1 and \$1.25, Grey or White.
Delineator and Glass of Fashion in for October.
Fashion Sheets for October FREE.

100 Pairs French Kid Gloves SATURDAY AND NEXT WEEK 59C

Minerals applicable to fine arts jewellery.

Materials for common and decorative construction, such as granite, tone, marble, cements, etc.

Gold is naturally of most abiding interest to the average visitor, here is on view in the Court not the nuggets above referred to, but nuggets of dust and gold ore and an interesting illustration of the treatment to which the latter is subjected to extract from it the precious metal.

There are also specimens of silver, iron, lead, copper, nickel, mercuric and other metals; while specimens of many of the rarer metals, such as tungsten and molybdenum, are on view.

Special mention must also be made of the coal from the coalfields of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, which are of great economic value. The whole collection forms a mineral museum which has hitherto been unequalled from any country on the continent.

Coming to the Department of Agriculture, which it has been truly said, is the nucleus of all other industries in Canada, in its magnitude and importance it is the Canadian Pavilion. The collection illustrative of the varied products of the Dominion. We have been accustomed to regard Canada too as our "Land of the Snows," with rivers frozen over for fully half the year and furs the most suitable for all and sundry. But in that continent, as large as the whole of Europe, there are many varieties of life, as a glance at the collection of furs alone will amply testify. If we have the snows of Northern Russia, we also the sunshine of Southern Italy and Spain, and the furs and accordingly. But of that another noticeable feature on entering the Pavilion is the huge agricultural machinery which forms its centre. Over 35 feet in height and 65 in circumference, it was modelled by W. H. Hay, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, after one of the spires of the Parliament House in Paris. It was originally intended for the Paris Exposition, but was found to be unsuitable. It is composed of thousands of specimens of all kinds of machinery from all quarters of Canada. In its capacious interior, above the exhibits of tobacco leaf serve to illustrate the varied character of the productions of Canadian soil. 20,000 of the samples of grain have been contributed by 340 farmers of all parts of the Dominion of Canada, extending over 3,000 miles; exhibits are also included from the Government Experimental Farm, and the Departments of Agriculture of the various provinces of the Dominion. Not merely as a representation of the agricultural wealth of the Dominion, but as an artistic design, the display is by far the finest exhibit in the fair. And that is no mean thing.

Her noteworthy exhibit which is included in this department is the collection of agricultural implements and machines. This includes mowing machines, self binders, reapers and harrows of various kinds, rills, hay rakes, loading machines, cultivators, revolving churns and many others too numerous to even mention in such a sketch as this. The striking feature about all is the simplicity of construction as compared with the heavy cumbersome appliances frequently seen in use in this country. Yet these Canadian implements are capable of equally heavy and

able timbers are here on view, but they are shown in all stages of development from the rough trees as they are cut in the forest to the highly polished furniture into which they are ultimately transformed. All stages of the various processes may also be seen. Logs of cedar, elm, walnut, ash, pine, oak, spruce, birch and tamarac are on view, while there are numerous photographs of the trees appropriately framed in the wood which they grow. The forests of the Dominion are practically unlimited and the timber trade is growing by leaps and bounds. The export last year amounted to over \$33,000,000, made up of wood of all kinds. But the Canadian carpenter is gradually becoming a force also to be reckoned with, and with such resources at his disposal there is a bright future for this branch of manufacture. In the Canadian Court there are numerous specimens of cabinetmaking, etc., in the furniture for office, church, house and school; while the organs and pianos shown by several firms are worthy of special note.

The Canadian fisheries are in an area the largest in the world. Salmon are found in abundance in the rivers of both coasts, and the collection shown of these and other fish will be of deep interest to the angler. There are also seals, otters, beavers and numerous other fur-bearing animals. This naturally leads us to mention the handsome collection of miscellaneous furs exhibited by the Canadian Fur Co., of Montreal. Among other manufactures may be mentioned the display of leather goods, and the silk and woollen dress fabrics which adorn the Court in the Industrial Hall.

A feature which is sure to attract the attention of the visitor are the photographs and illustrations of the various provinces which are displayed around the walls; particularly those connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, that great highway which connects the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific, and places, by reason of its steamship connections, a British girdle round more than half the world. The study of the numerous maps and photographs, together with the multitude of exhibits from all quarters, affords much food for reflection, and the motherland has good reason to be proud of her Canadian daughter and that material progress of which she has given such abundant evidence in the Canadian section of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901.

Canada, though a vast continent, larger than the United States with all its teeming millions, has a population but equal in numbers to our city of London. With such great natural wealth ready for the settler, who can say what a great future is in store? Its development has only just begun, and the Governments of the Dominion are offering every facility to further that development by tempting new blood—British blood—to establish itself in this quarter of the Empire. No country in the world offers more genuine advantages for both labor and capital. Greatly improved means of access and means of transit are being established; vast tracts of virgin territory are being opened up for settlement as development proceeds. And it is by such means as the display of her resources and productions that Canada hopes to attract suitable settlers—settlers who are not afraid to work the land so as to reap the benefits it offers and the wealth it contains. The display in the Canadian Section will undoubtedly assist us to a more thorough appreciation of the value of at least this part of our Empire beyond the seas.

100 Pairs

French Kid Gloves

SATURDAY AND NEXT WEEK

59C

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

CHEAPSIDE. NAPANEE.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late Honre Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.
Physician and Surgeon
Office—corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

ICE. ICE. ICE.
The time is at hand when you will require ice. I can furnish a few more customers. Call early and place your order for the season.

S. CASEY DENISON,
Telephone 101. Centre street.

No man can paint a sign on a fence in such a way that a boy cannot change it to read something else.

Catarrah for twenty years and cured in a few days.—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrah for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 50 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—1

A chain letter begun by Miss Emily Gould, of Montreal, for the benefit of Canada's soldiers in South Africa, has secured \$5,643.60. Of this amount \$3,500 was sent to Dr. Barrie and Mr. Best, Y.M.C.A. representatives in South Africa. Several returned soldiers have called upon Miss Gould, and expressed the gratitude of the men who had been benefited by the timely assistance her remittance had afforded them, arriving as it did when their other funds were quite exhausted. Many tributes have been paid to Miss Gould for her thoughtful and christian enterprise.

Two Years Abed.—"For eight years I suffered as no one ever did with rheumatism; for two years I lay in bed; could not so much as feed myself. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I could sit up. Today I am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto.—Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—2

Children's Wagons in all sizes at Pollard's Bookstore.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN
the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.


FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE
properties situate in the town of Napanee. Lot one is situated on the west side of Elmore street and is suitable for market gardening. Lot 2 is situate on the north side of M. H. street, and on the premises there is a large new greenhouse, with perfect appliances for heating. Apply to Geo. Pollard, office of this paper for full particulars, and terms.

DR. PERRY G. GOLDSMITH,
BELLEVILLE.
Clinical assistant at the Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, M. O. H. Eye Hospital London, England, will be in Napanee at the Paisley House, in the afternoon and evening of the third Monday in each month for consultation in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 26-11

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 51

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange Block.
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rates.
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 517 J. H. MADIEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

DENTISTS

C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S.
C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.
Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and graduate of Toronto University.
OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,
Visits made to Tamworth the first Monday in each month, remaining over Tuesday. Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Munday C. D. Wartman will be in Yarker.
Napanee office open every day.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,450,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

The King of Ranges—
"Buck's Happy Thought"

Happy Thought Ranges

have been made for modern cooks and the careful housewife who requires to use economy and get the best results. : :

Happy Thought Ranges are not experiments. They have been tested in 150,000 Canadian homes and have been imitated by more stove manufacturers than any other Range. : : :

Buy a **Happy Thought**, you'll get **Quality**
that Means a **Saving** if you do.

Manufactured by

The Wm. Buck Stove Co., Limited, Brantford
Write the Manufacturers for an Illustrated Catalogue.

SOLD BY

T. H. WALLER. 15169

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE A NICE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHES.

Tweeds, Suitings, Worsteds and Overcoatings, to select from, and respectfully solicit a call from intending purchasers, as we will sell you the above at from 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than they can be bought elsewhere in town.

Orders for Suits or Overcoats promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 05	
Stoco	3	6 38	3 15	
Yarker	7	6 50	3 30	
Maribank	13	7 10	3 50	
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05	
Tamworth	20	7 40	2 25	4 15
Wilson	21			
Enterprise	25	8 00	2 45	4 35
Mudlake Bridge	28			
Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	4 47
Galbraith	33			
Yarker	35	8 25	3 05	5 00
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 25
Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 40
Thomson's Mills	41			
Newburgh	42	9 40	3 35	6 00
Napanee Mills	49	9 55	3 50	6 15
Napanee	49			
Deseronto Junction	54			6 55
Arr Deseronto	58			7 10

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0			4 00
G. T. R. Junction	3			4 10
Glendale	10			4 45
Harroswell	14			5 00
Arr Sydenham	23	8 01		
Harroswell	19	8 10		5 00
Frontenac	22			
Yarker	25	8 35		5 15
Lve Yarker	25	9 00	3 05	5 35
Camden East	30	9 10	3 15	5 40
Thomson's Mills	31			
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 50
Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 35	6 00
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 15
Deseronto Junction	49			6 55
Arr Deseronto	52			7 10

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning *bad cook*, has come rather to signify *bad stomach*; for the most common cause of the disease is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ.

No disease makes life more miserable. Its sufferers certainly do not live to eat; they sometimes wonder if they should eat to live.

W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., was greatly troubled for years; and Peter R. Gaare, Eau Claire, Wis., who was so afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and actually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines professionally prescribed.

They were completely cured, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive system. Be sure to get Hood's.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Threshing is general and the yield of grain is very disappointing. Peas and wheat may be said to be a flat failure, the best wheat this year yielding about ten bushels per acre, and down as low as four and five per acre. With peas the wet spring damaged them severely in many instances, while those remaining are eaten up with bugs. Oats are very light in weight generally and yield poorly.

Chas. Brown is repairing his house, and when completed will have a modern residence.

P. Hunt has sold his farm to Mr. Hill, Deseronto, for \$4,400.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crabbe, Jas. A. Close, Mrs. J. W. Cummings and C. H. Tonnings spent last week visiting the Pan-American at Buffalo, and Industrial at Toronto.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department A. W. G. The Institute, 780, Eight Avenue New York, U. S. A. 24-1-y.

MCINTYRE'S CORNERS.

[For last week.]

Mr. A. C. Miller was in Cornwall a few days last week attending I. O. F. High Court. He was a delegate from Court Bath No. 1528.

Mr. Edward Sharp left for Toronto Fair on Monday morning.

Miss Minnie MacPherson is over visiting friends in Uncle Sam's domains. Mrs. Wm. T. Boice is spending the week visiting her sister, Mrs. Martha McDonald, Collins Bay.

Mrs. Albert Snider, Maple Lane, has been visiting at Chas. Bell's.

Mr. John B. Sharp has gone to the Pan-American, accompanied by Mr. Jacob Bell, Morven.

The boys are hunting coons these fine nights and have been successful in capturing a number.

The storm last Friday night did considerable damage to the corn and buckwheat crop.

Mr. Wilson Clow, Strathcona, is visiting his parents.

Mr. Herb. Gilbert, Sillsville Sunday at W. P. Miller's.

Mr. H. Venton attended the Napanee on Tuesday.

For No. 1 grain grinding, flour, wood and groceries go to J. H. Fit. A large stock of fresh groceries at hand, and the best 25c tea going.

J. H. FITZPATRICK
Dafos & Spencer's

OVERTON.

We are having fine cool now, which is quite a change from last couple of weeks.

Farmers are now busily engaged their fall ploughing, as most have threshed.

Mrs. Norman Coburn presents husband with a baby girl on Tuesday. Miss Ida Hudgins, Selby, a week visiting friends in this neighbourhood.

Mr. George Richmond ran a his foot, last week, which might be quite serious, had the nerved.

Miss Edna Walwrath, of is attending our school at Overton. Master Charlie Armstrong has recovered, after an illness of a of weeks.

Mr. G. W. Fox has been some since Dr. Beeman's visit.

Miss Alice Penny, of Hinch Norman Coburn's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Winter, ford, at Mr. Lewis Fox's.

Miss Vada Lasher, at Mr. Armstrong's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rich Mr. Thomas Anderson's sr.

Misses May and Bertha Fox. W. Fox's.

CASTOR

For Infants and Children

The famous signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

STELLA.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Polley, Patterson, Mrs. J. Saunders a Bessie McDonald have returned the Pan-American.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Saunders have to Buffalo and Cleveland.

Miss Smith and brother have home to Cleveland after friends here.

Mr. and Miss Strain have Buffalo.

Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, I turned to New York, after visit father, Mr. J. S. Neilson.

Mrs. Smyth and Master Arthur returned to Strathroy after her mother, Mrs. Polley.

Mrs. Jackson and son, Nor have gone home after visit Allen.

Mrs. D. T. Finley has returned Prescott.

Mrs. Orser and Miss Battar returned from spending a m Gananoque.

Mrs. Robert Filson, sr., vis friends in Montreal recently.

Mrs. Robert Filson, jr., at Maggie Brown have gone to via Belleville and Toronto.

Miss Miller, Belleville, is friends here.

Arr	Murvale	14	.....	4 45	Lve	Napanee	9	7 40	12 23	4 30
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	.....	5 00	Lve	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 50
Lve	Sydenham	23	8 07	.....	Lve	Newburg	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	8 10	.....	Arr	Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
Lve	Frontenac	22	.....	6 15	Lve	Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Arr	Yarker	25	6 35	.....	Lve	Yarker	23	8 30	1 12	5 25
Lve	Camden East	30	9 10	3 15	Arr	Frontenac	27	.....	.....	6 4
Arr	Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....	Lve	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	6 10
Lve	Newburg	32	9 25	3 25	Lve	Sydenham	34	.....	.....	6 25
Arr	Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 35	Lve	Harrowsmith	30	9 05	.....	.....
Lve	Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	Arr	Murvale	35	9 15	.....	.....
Arr	Napanee, West End	49	.....	.....	Lve	Glendale	39	9 25	.....	.....
Lve	Napanee Junction	45	.....	.....	Arr	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	.....	.....
Arr	Deseronto	49	.....	7 10	Arr	Kingston	49	10 00	.....	.....

H. C. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

PROF. DOREN WEND

OF TORONTO,

THE
FAMOUS

HAIR GOODS ARTIST

Is Coming.

HE WILL BE AT

Paisley House,

NAPANEE,

MONDAY, SEPT. 23

With every kind and style of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPES, BANGS, WAVY and BLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of all long hair in every length and shade.

His ART STYLES are known and worn by all classes everywhere.

Be sure to visit his Show Rooms at the Hotel and see his new designs.

He will, free of charge, demonstrate by fitting you what is the most suitable and becoming to you.

There use adds HEALTH, COMFORT and YOUNGER APPEARANCE. GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD should investigate and see his FEATHER WEIGHT TOUPES AND WIGS worn on over 55,000 heads.

Please remember Day and Date—Monday, Sept. 23rd

Don't Burn Your Money

Says it by removing the incrustation. Give a long life to your Steam Boiler, Valves, Steam Pipes, etc., which is sure to be done by the use of

Sutton Boiler Compound



Every up-to-date steam user is alive to its many good qualities.

For everything in the mill supply line ask

Wm. Sutton Compound Co.,

Of Toronto, Limited

68, Queen St. East Toronto, Ont 44f

"If I stand on my head the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?" No one vent red to contradict him. "Now," he continued triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush into my feet?" "Because," replied Hostetter McGinnis, "your feet are not empty."—Tit-Bits.

The herd is heard to low on high, Mounting the mountain steep; The weary shepherds hie below To get a bit of sleep.

The little swallows gulp and choke The early worm to swallow, While penned within the barnyard pen The pensive piggies wallow. —Harvard Lampoon.

A ticket-collector on a railway got leave to go and get married, and was given a pass over the line. On the way back he showed to the new collector his marriage certificate by mistake for his pass. The latter studied it carefully, and then said, "Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a lang, wearisome journey, but not on the Caledonian Railway."—Tit-Bits.

"Jim" Hopkins of Knox Township was in town on Saturday, and incidentally told a story about "Bill" Sawyer, who lives in that community. "Bill" is a good-natured fellow, and has a strong vein of humor in his composition, but he stammers so that it is almost painful to hear him attempt to say anything. "Bill" was talking to a woman the other day with whom he was only slightly acquainted, and, being somewhat embarrassed, he stammered more than usual, whereupon the woman exclaimed, "My goodness Mr. Sawyer, do you always stutter like that?" "N-n-n-no," replied Sawyer, "only wh-wh-wh-when I t-t-t-talk."—Punxsutawney Spirit.

been visiting at Chas. Bell's.

Mr. John B. Sharp has gone to the Pan-American, accompanied by Mr. Jacob Bell, Morven.

The boys are hunting coons these fine nights and have been successful in capturing a number.

The storm last Friday night did considerable damage to the corn and buckwheat crop.

Mr. Wilson Clow, Strathcona, is visiting his parents.

Mrs. D. T. Finley has returned Prescott.

Mrs. Orser and Miss Battal returned from spending a m Gananoque.

Mrs. Robert Filson, sr., vis friends in Montreal recently.

Mrs. Robert Filson, jr., and Maggie Brown have gone to via Belleville and Toronto.

Miss Miller, Belleville, is friends here.

Schedule of S

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Le

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE
Louis Clément.....	Clarinda Craig.....	Insulting language..
M. E. Jackson.....	Henry Burleigh.....	Non-payment of wages
John H. Wood.....	Alfred Asselstine.....	Assault
do	do	Drunk and disorderly
William Rankin.....	William Wallace.....	Stealing
do	Robert Donnelly.....	Drunk and disorder
do	James Loucks.....	do
do	William Fellows.....	do
do	Henry Kelly.....	do
do	George Larby.....	do
do	William Baker.....	do
W. A. Rose.....	George Lasher.....	Inf. Liquor Lic. Act
do	Mary Ann Wheeler..	do
William Rankin.....	Charles Pearson.....	Drunk and disorder
do	Barney Harkin.....	Vagrancy.....
do	Edmond Young.....	Stealing
James Black.....	George T. Sexsmith..	Wages
William Rankin.....	Martha Navin.....	Wayward, unm'geat
do	Ellen Navin.....	Vagrancy.....
do	William H. Mack.....	Drunk and disorder
do	Charles Haig.....	Vagrancy.....
do	Edward Black.....	Drunk and disorder
do	John Evans.....	do
W. A. Rose.....	Thos. Milo and Thos. Mooney.....	Inf. Liquor Lic. Act
Wesley Huff.....	James Ferguson.....	Drunk and disorderly
John McGregor.....	Frank Hawley.....	Grossly insulting lan
Patrick Laveck.....	Samuel Laveck.....	Assault
Michael J. Whelan..	do	do
G. H. Card.....	W. J. Byrnes.....	do
do	do	Wilful inj. to per. pr
S. Shields.....	do	Disorderly conduct.
do	D. Kearns.....	do
do	Michael Kearns.....	do
do	James Pierce.....	do
do	do	Insulting language.
J. M. Smith.....	Mrs. S. Whelan.....	Selling liquor duri prohibited hours...
Okel Bowen.....	Geo. Rombough.....	Insulting language.
do	do	Assault
J. M. Smith.....	S. Shields.....	Selling over one qu of liq. without lice
James Saul.....	W. J. Byrnes.....	Insulting language.
Lewis Clark.....	R. J. Hannah.....	Non-payment of wages
J. W. Jones.....	Michael Flynn.....	Disorderly conduct.
S. Shields.....	do	Insulting language.
John Anderson.....	J. A. Killorin.....	Wilful inj. to per. pr

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of al

H. M. J

Dated at Napanee, this 12th day of September, A. D., 1901.

Herb. Gilbert, Sillsville, spent day at W. P. Miller's.
H. Venton attended the fair at noon on Tuesday.

No. 1 grain grinding, flour, feed, hay and groceries go to J. H. Fitzpatrick. He stock of fresh groceries always on and the best 25c tea going.

J. H. FITZPATRICK,
Dafos & Spencer's sold stand.

OVERTON.

are having fine cool weather which is quite a change from the couple of weeks.

farmers are now busily engaged at fall ploughing, as most of them threshed.

s. Norman Coburn presented her and with a baby girl on Tuesday.
ss Ida Hudgins, Selby, spent a visiting friends in this neighbor-

George Richmond ran a nail in foot, last week, which might have quite serious, had the nail been d.

ss Edna Walwrath, of Grieves, ending our school at Overton.

ster Charlie Armstrong has about ered, after an illness of a couple eeks.

G. W. Fox has been some better Dr. Beeman's visit.

ss Alice Penny, of Hinch, at Mr. an Coburn's.

and Mrs. W. J. Winter, Kings-at Mr. Lewis Fox's.

ss Vada Lasher, at Mr. Herbert strong's.

and Mrs. George Richard, at Thomas Anderson's. sr.

sses May and Bertha Fox at Mr. Fox's.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

is on every wrapper.

STELLA.

and Mrs. T. J. Polley, Mrs. R. person, Mrs. J. Saunders and Miss McDonald have returned from Pan-American.

and Mrs. H. Saunders have gone Buffalo and Cleveland.

ss Smith and brother have gone to Cleveland after visiting ds here.

and Miss Strain have gone to do.

and Mrs. Thompson have red to New York, after visiting her r, Mr. J. S. Neilson.

s. Smyth and Master Arthur have ned to Strathroy after visiting other, Mrs. Polley.

s. Jackson and son, North Bay, gone home after visiting Mrs.

s. D. T. Finley has returned from do.

s. Orser and Miss Battams have ned from spending a month in noque.

s. Robert Filson, sr., visited her ds in Montreal recently.

s. Robert Filson, jr., and Miss gie Brown have gone to Buffalo Belleville and Toronto.

ss Miller, Belleville, is visiting ds here.

Miss Pogue is visiting Miss B. McDonald.

Mr. Clement, Kingston, visited at Mr. Chown's last week.

Miss M. Perry is visiting Miss Emma Fleming.

Miss Battams, Detroit, at Rev. Ouser's.

Misses Stover, Camden East, at Mrs. McQuoids.

A little boy has come to stay at Mr. William Scott's.

A lawn social was held on the grounds of Mr. D. Reid last Tuesday evening.

The unveiling of the tablet placed in the Presbyterian church and statue in the cemetery in honor of E. A. Filson, our soldier boy who was killed in South Africa bravely fighting for Queen and country, took place last Thursday at noon. The band was present and played suitable selections and the school children sang two hymns. Dr. Duff unveiled the tablet in the church and Capt. Finley unveiled the statue. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Duff, the clergymen of the island others.

Stella Point is about deserted again. The campers have gone to their city homes.

Our big fair is to be held on Thursday, Oct. 3rd, and bids fair to excel other years.

Coughing All Night.

An old cough. You've tried many things and they all failed. You ought to be uneasy. Summer is here, and so is the cough, and a summer cough is always dangerous. You can get instant relief and speedy cure by breathing Catarrhozone. This remarkable lung and throat remedy relieves congestion, promotes expectoration and cures the cough in a few hours. Thousands say Catarrhozone is an unfailing cure for coughs and colds. 25c. and \$1.00, at druggists.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Contributed to the Lennox Agricultural Society for 1901.

The following is a list of special prizes to be given at the Lennox Agricultural Society show to be held in Nanapan on Tuesday and Wednesday next, Sept. 17th and 18th:—

J. L. Boyes—\$12.00, for foals by Von Sirius, divided as follows: Foals of 1901, 1st—\$3.00, 2d—\$2.00. Foals of 1900, 1st—\$3.00, 2d—\$2.00. Best foal of 1899—\$2.00.

W. C. Reid, Esq., Nurseryman, Belleville—\$7.00 payable in nursery stock, fruit to be grown on stock purchased from W. C. Reid, for best collection fruits of all kinds 1st, 2d 50; 2d, 1 \$1.50. Best collection of apples, 5 of each kind, 1st, 2d, 00; 2d, 1 \$1.00 To be marked Reid's special.

J. J. Haines, Best six lbs. butter in prints. Butter to become the property of donor. 1 pair Ladies \$3.00 Empress boots. To be marked Haines's special.

Madole & Wilson, One pair Horse Blankets, valued at \$1.00, to the best walking team. Marked Madole & Wilson's special.

A. E. Paul, Japanese Vase, valued at \$1.50, for best 1 doz. home made buns. Buns to become property of donor. To be marked Paul's special.

W. H. Hunter, \$5.00, for best 3-year old colt, under saddle. 1st, \$3.00; 2d, \$2.00.

W. J. Normile, 1 solar lamp, valued at \$3.50, for the largest number of wheels sold by him to any one family.

Lahey & Co., Silk Umbrella, for best six prints of butter, made and exhibited by farmer's wife or daughter. Butter to be marked Lahey & Co.'s special.

John Herring & Sons, 1 "Famous" Corn Sheller, for best half bushel of corn in the ear. To be marked Herring's special.

Boyle & Sons, 1 lamp valued at \$2.75, for best pair of ducks, to become property

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

of donor. To be marked Boyle & Son's special.

F. W. Hart, Japanese silk piano scarf, valued at \$5.00, for best pair dressed ducks To become the property of donor. To be marked Hart's special.

G. H. Williams, \$5.00 for best foal of 1901, by Victor Bell, 1st—\$3.00, 2d—\$2.00 J. F. Smith, One Lawry's best L. & S. hams, for best 5 lbs. butter. To be marked Smith's special.

C. A. Graham, Fur ruff, valued at \$4.00, for one doz. largest fresh hen's eggs. To become property of donor. To be marked Graham's special.

F. Chinneck, Decorated China Vase, valued at \$1.75, for best two loaves home-made bread, to become property of donor To be marked Chinneck's special.

F. D. Miller, \$20—For best foals of 1901 by Golden Prince—1st \$10, 2d \$6, 3d \$4, and \$5 for best suckling colt, Road and Carriage Class.

Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot, Loaded Shells, Primers, Wads, Loading Tools, large variety. BOYLE & SON.

Pill Sense.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous old timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations, 100 pills in 25c. size. —Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—5

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL



Sold everywhere in cans of all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

The Restlessness of Women.

IN the July "Cosmopolitan" Ella Wheeler Wilcox, with characteristic force and directness, deals with what she regards as a very serious and growing evil now prevalent among her sex in this country, at least among those who belong to the well-to-do and upper classes of society. She says: "One who studies American woman-

D. T. Finley has returned from Orser and Miss Battams have l from spending a month in que. Robert Filson, sr., visited her in Montreal recently. Robert Filson, jr., and Miss Brown have gone to Buffalo eville and Toronto. Miller, Belleville, is visiting here.

W. H. Hunter,—\$5.00, for best 3-year-old colt, under saddle. 1st, \$3.00; 2d, \$2.00. W. J. Normile,—1 solar lamp, valued at \$3.50, for the largest number of wheels sold by him to any one family. Lahey & Co.,—Silk Umbrella, for best six prints of butter, made and exhibited by farmer's wife or daughter. Butter to be marked Lahey & Co's. special. John Herring & Sons,—1 "Famous" Corn Sheller, for best half bushel of corn in the ear. To be marked Herring's special. Boyle & Sons,—1 lamp valued at \$2.75, for best pair of ducks, to become property

Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot, Loaded Shells, Primers, Wads, Loading Tools, large variety. Boyle & Son. Pill Sense.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous old timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations. 100 pills in 25c. size. —Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—5

Made by Imperial Oil Company.

The Restlessness of Women.

IN the July "Cosmopolitan" Ella Wheeler Wilcox, with characteristic force and directness, deals with what she regards as a very serious and growing evil now prevalent among her sex in this country, at least among those who belong to the well-to-do and upper classes of society. She says: "One who studies American womanhood with any care must be alarmed at the growing restlessness of the sex. "My mountain of mail is often a volcano of seething unrest. It seems a relief to many women—women, doubtless, whom the world supposes to be happy wives and mothers—to write to one they believe to be sympathetic, of the discontent that surges in their hearts. "To turn from these letters to a social function is to encounter the same elements in another form. Beneath jeweled corsages beat restless hearts; from under the flower-laden limbs of the modish hats look unhappy eyes, gazing out into the world with longing for an indefinable something—a happiness imagined but unattained. "While I believe the tendency of humanity is constantly upward toward a higher plane, it is an indisputable fact that this restlessness of woman is a giant evil, and one of serious growth. "Mrs. Wilcox says it is puzzling to trace this great wave of feminine restlessness to its source. She speaks of the present false standards of wealth, the desire for splendid social station, and for villas at the seaside and castles in Europe, but closes by saying that "after all, a lack of good, everyday common sense is at the bottom of it all. While this restlessness is a baleful sign of the times, rendered all the more mischievous by the almost equal restlessness of men, it is comforting to reflect that there is a large—very large—class of women who have and who use constantly good, everyday common sense. But of course they do not belong to that growing class of women who desire to lead in society, and who dream of villas, castles and foreign titles.

Beware of Danger.

Said the melancholy man: "Do you ever look back on your life and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?" "No, sir," answered the hustler. "It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was brooding over what can't be helped."—"Waverley Magazine."

To the World's End.

He (describing his journeyings)—Then, leaving Gibraltar, I made my way to Australia, and from there I went to the diamond mines in South Africa, where I made my fortune. Then—do you follow me, Miss Crynk? She (with a vivid blush)—To the world's end, Mr. Rocksworthy.—Cape "Register."

HERE IS A POINTER.

Have you cold hands and feet, chills, pains in the back? If so your blood is impoverished and your constitution run down. "Climax" Iron Tonic Pills will positively restore perfect health. As a blood maker and nerve strengthener they are unequalled. Each box contains ten days' treatment. Price 25 cents, at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Address: The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

of Summary Convictions

for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 10th day of September, 1901.

NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN P'D TO BE P'D TO SAID JUSTICE	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE	IF NOT P'D WHY NOT AND GEN. OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.
Insulting language...	July 13, '01	B. S. O'Loughlin	\$1.00	Forthwith	to Tp. Treas. & to com.	
Non-payment of wages	July 27, '01	A Storms	16.00	Aug. 5, '01	C'mplain't	
Assault	Aug. 30, '01	do	25	Sept. 16, '01	Not paid	Time not expired
Drunk and disorderly..	do	do	1.00	Sept. 30, '01	do	do
Stealing	June 10, '01	James Daly				Committed
Drunk and disorderly	June 12, '01	do	1.00	June 24, '01		Not paid
do	do	do	1.00	Forthwith	Town	
do	June 17, '01	do	1.00	do	do	
do	June 22, '01	do	1.00	do	do	
do	do	do	1.00	do		Not paid
do	June 29, '01	do	2.00	do	Town	
Inf. Liquor Lie. Act..	July 1, '01	do	10.00	do		Left the county
do	July 8, '01	do	10.00	do	Inspector	
Drunk and disorderly	July 6, '01	do				Central Prison.
Vagrancy	July 10, '01	do				do
Stealing	July 15, '01	do				Reformatory
Wages	July 23, '01	do	3.50	Forthwith	C'mplain't	
Wayward, unm'geable	July 30, '01	do				Reformatory
Vagrancy	July 29, '01	do				do
Drunk and disorderly	July 26, '01	do	1.00	Forthwith	Town	
Vagrancy	July 29, '01	do				Committed
Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 14, '01	do	1.00	Forthwith	Town	
do	Aug. 18, '01	do	1.00	do	do	
Inf. Liquor Lie. Act..	Aug. 26, '01	do	20.00		Inspector	
Drunk and disorderly.	Sept. 5, '01	do	1.00			Not paid
Grossly insulting lang'	August 8, '01	C. E. Clancy	1.00	Forthwith	to com. & to Tp. Treas.	
Assault	9, '01	do	2.00	do	Coun. treas.	
do	9, '01	do	2.00	do	do	
do	June 24, '01	J. Aylsworth	1.00	do		
Wilful inj. to per. prop'	do	do	Pen. \$1.00 Dam. \$4.00	do	G. H. Card \$4 damages	
Disorderly conduct...	do	do	2.00	do		
do	do	do	do	do		
do	do	do	do	do		time extended
do	25, '01	do	do	do		do
Insulting language...	do	do	do	do		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours....	29, '01	do	15.00	do		
Insulting language...	July 3, '01	do	1.00	do	Okel Bowen 50c & penalty	
Assault	do	do	do	do		
Selling over one quart of liq. without licens'	do	do	50.00	July 24, '01		Quashed July 22nd on appeal
Insulting language...	25, '01	do	2.00	31, '01		
Non-payment of wages	do	do	6.50	Forthwith	Lewis Clark	
Disorderly conduct...	August 3, '01	do	2.00	do		
Insulting language...	10, '01	do	do	do		
Wilful inj. to per. prop'	29, '01	do	Pen. \$2.00 Dam. \$5.00	Aug. 31, '01	John Anderson \$5 damages	

a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending September 10th, 1901.

H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.

THE WALL OF DAMASCUS

Lessons to be Learned From St. Paul's Remarkable Escape.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: II. Corinthians xi, 33, "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Sermons on Paul in jail, Paul on Mars Hill, Paul in the shipwreck, Paul before the sanhedrin, Paul before Felix, are plentiful, but in my text we have Paul in a basket.

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture, sometimes called "the eye of the East," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material, called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric called damask. A horseman of the name of Saul, riding toward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and, I think, so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterwards speaks of. He had started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is: "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician prisoner escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and

LET DOWN IN BASKETS.

Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends had him, now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as fifty incidents in his life demonstrate, but he feels his work is not done yet and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a cloud of clinched fists and sometimes he secretes himself on the house top.

At last the infuriated populace get on sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that gospeler and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, farther down and farther down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's

of a great plan, and the rope that lets the fugitive apostle from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its mooring the ship of the Church in the storm of the centuries.

O, men and women, you brag sometimes how you have fought your way in the world, but I think there have been helpful influences that you have never fully acknowledged. Has there not been some influence in your early or present home that the world cannot see? Does there not reach you from among the New England hills or from the western prairie or from English or Irish or Scottish home

A CORD OF INFLUENCE

that has kept you right when you would have gone astray and which, after you had made a crooked track, recalled you? The rope may be as long as 30 years or 500 miles long or 3,000 miles long, but hands that went out of mortal sight long ago still hold the rope. You want a very swift horse, and you need to rowel him with sharpest spurs and to let the reins lie loose upon the neck and to give a shout to the racer if you are going to ride out of reach of your mother's prayers. Why, a ship crossing the Atlantic in six days can't sail away from that. A sailor finds them on the lookout as he takes his place and finds them on the mast as he climbs the ratlines to disentangle a rope in the tempest and finds them swinging on the hammock when he turns in. Why not be frank and acknowledge it? The most of us would long ago have been dashed to pieces had not gracious and loving hands steadily and lovingly and mightily held the rope.

But there must come a time when we shall find out who these Damascus were who lowered Paul in the basket, and greet them and all those who have rendered to God and the world unrecognized and unrecorded services. That is going to be one of the glad excitements of heaven, the hunting up and picking out of those who did great good on earth and got no credit for it. Here the church has been going on 19 centuries, and yet the world has not recognized the services of the people in that Damascus battery. Charles G. Finney said to a dying Christian, "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to introduce me to those who got him out of

THE DAMASCUS PERIL.

Come, let us go right up and accost those on the circle of heavenly thrones. Surely they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in a humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaint all their querulousness and administered to all their wants for 20 years." Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was for 30 years a Christian invalid and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in a while I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another

xxxii, inclusive, between the last lesson and this one, we have an account of Jacob's 20 years with Esau, his faithful service, his marriage, his increase and the Lord's special care of him (chapter xxxi, 11-13, 24, 29); also in verses 44 to 55 the incident of the covenant between Laban and Jacob at Galeed or Mizpah as they separated.

3-8. Jacob sent messengers to Esau, his brother, and on their return, learning that Esau was coming to meet him with 400 men, he becomes filled with fear and distress and attempts to provide for the safety of at least a portion of his company. Notwithstanding all God's gracious care of him these many years, he does not seem to have learned to trust Him without fear.

9-12. In humility he looks to God and pleads His promises to him, acknowledging all His great goodness with gratitude. This is a right attitude toward God. The assurances of God when he left his home and when he was about to return should have delivered him from all fear concerning Esau's treatment of him. But many believers are not any more trustful now, for with such assurances as John x, 27-29; Phil. i, 6; II Tim. i, 12, etc., there are those who have their fears lest they may not reach home, but be lost somewhere by the way.

13-23. He prepared a great present for Esau that he might therewith appease him—five droves of goats, sheep, camels, cows and asses—580 in all, with instructions to those in charge of the droves as to what they shall say to Esau when they meet him. It looks as if he felt that he must do somewhat to help God in this matter. He evidently believed the world's motto used by many believers, "God helps those who help themselves," but the teaching of Scripture is that God helps those who cannot help themselves, and we must come to an end of ourselves before we can know His power (Ps. lxxiii, 12; cvii, 27-28; Isa. xl, 29, and all His miracles).

24. "And Jacob was left alone, and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of day." The margin says until the ascending of the morning. It is not Jacob wrestling with a man that he might prevail over him, but the man wrestles with Jacob that he may conquer Jacob, and Jacob evidently stoutly resists him until morning. God is ever seeking to break us down, to humble us, to bring us to an end of ourselves, that He may bless us indeed and show us His strength and magnify Himself in us.

25-26. Toward morning the man who wrestled with Jacob touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh and put it out of joint, so that Jacob could no longer resist, after which Jacob clung in his helplessness, saying I will not let thee go except thou bless me. This is the secret of prevailing with God, our helplessness clinging to His power. Consider those who came to Him when He was on earth for us and see how in every case His power was made manifest on behalf of utter helplessness: the blind, the lepers, the woman with the issue, those at the point of death and those who had died.

27, 28. "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel, for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men and hast prevailed." We cannot get our new name of saint until we confess that we are and have been sinners and naught but sinners. Jacob must acknowledge himself as Jacob or supplanter. (chapter xxvii, 36, margin) before he can receive his new name of Israel (margin, a prince of God). The Spirit through Hosea says, "By his strength he had power with God; yea, he had power over the angel and prevailed: he went and

ON THE FARM.

FLAVOR IN MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Good flavor sells milk, cream, butter and cheese; poor flavor condemns them. Flavor is that incribable something which in dairy products appeals pleasantly to our senses, but often passes unnoticed because so familiar; in poor products it is equally indescribable, more often characterized in vigo language, when "frowsy" but "garlicky" milk, "bitter" cream "strong" cheese present their ofive odors and tastes. The ordinary consumer calls flavor the "taste" the article which tickles his palate but the expert knows that nerves of smell play the larger part and he depends for his judgment largely upon a trained nose. If we see the butter judge or classifier pass the trier beneath nostrils, with deep drawn breath and meditative study of the air which arises. Smells, however, not be measured in degrees or arated into their elements by spectroscopy; therefore, we have depend upon general terms, differing with the different experts in our discussion of flavor; yet have some well-marked classes to serve as a basis for reference.

We can separate the faulty flavors into classes

BY THEIR ORIGIN.

The minute particles thrown off dairy products, whose impact on tongue or nostrils give rise to or smell, may come (1) from impurities in the food of the cow or enveloped in her body, (2) from matters other than germs, taken up in the milk while it stands in poorly ventilated stables or rooms reeking with foul smells, or (3) from substances which are the direct or indirect result of the activity of ing organisms in the milk.

Odors of the first class are most noticeable while the milk is warm from the cow, and will increase with time. They are far less common than dairymen generally believe, and may be almost entirely by careful feeding. Garlic, turnips, cabbage and "fragrant" edibles will, of course, taint the milk, if they are fed in a few hours before milking, when fed soon after the cows are milked, the volatile oils of these odors are due will gradually disappear from the animal's system before the next morning or evening.

Too often odors of the second are assigned to the first, and the cow takes the blame for

THE MAN'S FAULT:

as milk very readily takes up smells and tastes from its surroundings. When the owner delivers milk to the factory and is told that it is bad he forgets that he or his family let it stand in the uncleaned stable to draw in the cow and worse odors, while the cows are being fed some other chores attended to: that they poured it into pails lacking a little of perfect sweet and he immediately says: "I've to stop feeding silage." "The ate some cabbage trimmings last night," or, "Someone forgot to let the rye-field gate."

Odors of these two classes, and volatile compounds in the milk of the most importance in the cream trade, as the faults likely disappear in making butter cheese. Thorough aeration is helpful in the removal of such odors.

"Fetch out that gospeller! And let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, farther down and farther down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

I observe first on what a slender tenure great results hang. The rope-maker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket, never knew how much would depend upon

THE STRENGTH OF IT.

How if it had been broken and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian Church? All the magnificent missionary work in Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi in the Mediterranean Euroclydon, under flagellation, and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of 10,000 martyrs. But that rope holding that basket, how much depended on it! So again and again great results have hung on slender circumstances.

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one awakes, and finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all around the world. Ask their hundreds of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stairs of peasants' shoulders.

PRACTICAL INFERENCE.

There are no insignificancies in life. The minutest thing is a part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals; great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelizer of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope, make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat, let it be waterproof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be remembered in your prayers, for it may have a mission as far-reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. The plainest man's life is an island between two eternities—eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happened so, are parts

hour, mighty one of heaven? I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in a humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaint all their querulousness and administered to all their wants for 20 years." Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was for 30 years a Christian invalid and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in a while I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had full reward for all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a Sabbath school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the Kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival." But who art thou, mighty one of heaven on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking into my house and I could no longer keep him safely I advised him to

FLEE FOR HIS LIFE.

and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said: "Is that all?" And he answered: "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hoarse from many exposures, and triumphant as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said: "Not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in his presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and lo! It was the very one who had said: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three naughts placed on the right side of the figure one makes a thousand, and six naughts on the right side of the figure one a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation ilimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 5.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxxii., 1-32. Golden Text, Luke xvi., 1.

1-2. "And Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him." In our last lesson the Lord and the angels appeared to him as he was leaving home and now, after twenty years (chapter xxxi., 38, 41), as he is about to return home with wives and children and servants and much cattle, the angels of God meet him. In what wondrous grace the Lord deals with this man! And He is Jesus Christ the same yesterday and to-day and forever (Heb. xiii., 8) and has just the same grace for you and for me. In chapters xxix to

xxxii., the woman with the issue, those at the point of death and those who had died.

27, 28. "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel, for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men and hast prevailed." We cannot get our new name of saent until we confess that we are and have been sinners and naught but sinners. Jacob must acknowledge himself as Jacob or supplanter, (chapter xxvii., 36, margin) before he can receive his new name of Israel (margin, a prince of God). The Spirit through Hosea says, "By his strength he had power with God; yea, he had power over the angel and prevailed; he wept and made supplication unto Him; he found Him in Bethel, and there He spoke with us, even the Lord God of hosts; the Lord is his memorial" (Hos. xii., 3-5). Then follows the exhortation to turn to God and wait on God continually. This is the secret of prevailing prayer, persistent clinging to God alone, pleading only our need and His great mercy. We will always have occasion to say, "Though our iniquities testify against us, do Thou it for Thy name's sake" (Jer. xiv., 7). When we take the place of utter helplessness and unworthiness and, like Jacob, cry, I will not let thee go, we shall see fulfillments of John xiv 13, 14, and similar promises. This is the first mention of the great name of Israel, a name that always is used to designate Jacob or his posterity. It is never used as a name for the church, not even in Gal. vi., 16, where it evidently means the believers in Israel, who are spoken of in addition to other believers. There is no authority for the term "spiritual Israel;" though it may properly be used in reference to true believers in Israel, but should never be applied to gentiles. We must not confound the church with Israel, nor the kingdom with either, though both will be very prominent in the kingdom.

29-32. "He blessed him there." So Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, (margin, the face of God), for he said, I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved. This and Ex. xxiv., 11; xxxiii., 20, in the light of John i., 18, teach that every manifestation of God is through His Son. In Eden as well as here and in all the other appearances of God we must recognize Him whom we know as the Son of God, or Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of hosts, the Lord God of Israel, Jehovah of the Old Testament, who by His precious blood shed for us has provided eternal redemption and a joint heirship with Himself for all who receive him. It would seem that Jacob carried with him from that time the evidence of that night's conflict, and we must never forget that we have been rebels against God, children of disobedience, and by His grace have been redeemed. We must learn to know that in us—that is, in our flesh—there dwelleth no good thing (Rom. vii., 18) and glory in the Lord alone, seeing no man but Jesus only and coveting above all things His blessing, which maketh rich (Mark ix., 8; Prov. x., 22, R.V., margin).

SHE COULDN'T SEE IT.

Our kitchen's cute, said young Mrs. Kidder, who had just started house-keeping, but I'd like so much to get one of those new portable ranges. But then, replied her wicked husband, we'd have to get portable cooking utensils to go with it. That's so, said she, disconsolately, I never thought of that.

England and her colonies grow enough potatoes for 11½ months of British consumption.

let it stand in the uncrowded so to draw in the cowy and worse ors, while the cows are being fed some other chores attended to: that they poured it into pails: lacked a little of perfect sweetness and he immediately says: "I've to stop feeding silage." "The cate some cabbage trimmings night," or, "Someone forgot to close the rye-field gate."

Odors of these two classes, due volatile compounds in the milk, of the most importance in the cream trade, as the faults largely disappear in making butter cheese. Thorough aeration is helpful in the removal of such odors.

Odors of the third class, except some very rare cases, where the der itself is the seat of colonic bacteria. The bacteria molds yeasts which causes them to have a chance to develop and to set chemical changes in the milk; this rarely occurs to any great extent within 12 hours from the milk is drawn.

A HIGH TEMPERATURE.

however, is favorable to the growth of these low forms of plant life: in warm weather milk faults are common. In butter making and cheese making, also, the heat used to ripen the cream, and high temperature at which the is held in setting and cooking curd, furnish conditions very favorable to the germs present, and develop with great rapidity. In food growth part of the milk is for food, and in its breaking down into simpler compounds the aromatic substances which make flavor good or bad, are formed.

The flavor of good milk and then, is an inherent quality due to the normal constituents of the the flavors of the butter, both good and bad; except that due to the and odors absorbed by the milk, held to be the result of bacterial action; the fundamental flavors cheese are probably due to chemical decomposition, started by unauthorized ferments known as enzymes joined with which are other factors marking the individual character which are probably due to bacteria and it has recently been found in some cases yeasts have been cause of bad flavor.

WARM POULTRY HOUSES

Poultry houses should be so constructed that even in the coldest winter weather the temperature not go below 50 degrees during night. Of course a healthy flock fowls will not care for cold weather during the daytime provided have a nice light shed where may scratch and hustle, but at night a warm house is absolutely essential. Hens that are too roost in a house where water freeze will not lay, and it is to try to make them.

Build the house so that the may be easily regulated, but do attempt to supply artificial heat means of stoves or heaters. If subjected to unnatural heat, easily contract colds and in become sickly. Let the ventil be so arranged that when the ther moderates the heat may be once reduced, and do not force fowls to stay at all times in house which is intended for weather.

If the same conditions could made to exist in winter as in mer the hens would lay equally at all seasons, but since the natural order of things vary so much, therefore rests with us to supply nearly as possible, those things which nature has deprived them Heat, light, exercise, pure food most to be considered, without of which there is no sure road success. All else hinge on it

ON THE FARM.

FLAVOR IN MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Good flavor sells milk, cream, butter and cheese; poor flavor condemns them. Flavor is that indescribable something which in good products appeals pleasantly to the senses, but often passes unnoticed because so familiar; in poor products it is equally indescribable, but is often characterized in vigorous language, when "frowsy" butter, "ricky" milk, "bitter" cream, or "rong" cheese present their offensive odors and tastes. The ordinary summer calls flavor the "taste" of an article which tickles his palate; the expert knows that the ves of smell play the larger part he depends for his judgment rely upon a trained nose. Hence see the butter judge or cheese er pass the trier beneath his trils, with deep drawn breath meditative study of the aroma arises. Smells, however, can be measured in degrees or separated into their elements by the microscope; therefore, we have to end upon general terms, often rring with the different experts our discussion of flavor; yet we e some well-marked classes which e as a basis for reference. e can separate the faulty flavors) classes

BY THEIR ORIGIN.

minute particles thrown off by products, whose impact upon gue or nostrils give rise to taste smell, may come (1) from compounds in the food of the cow or deposited in her body, (2) from matter other than germs, taken up by milk while it stands in poorly tilted stables or rooms reeking with foul smells, or (3) from substances which are the direct or indirect result of the activity of living organisms in the milk.

Of the first class will be the most noticeable while the milk is in the cow, and will not ease with time. They are really less common than dairymen generally believe, and may be avoided entirely by careful feeding. Ifc, turnips, cabbage and such "grants" edibles will, of course, the milk, if they are fed within a few hours before milking, but if fed soon after the cows are milked, the volatile oils to which these odors are due will generally appear from the animal's system the next morning or evening. To often odors of the second class assigned to the first, and the old takes the blame for

THE MAN'S FAULT:

milk very readily takes up smells from its surroundings. When the owner delivers milk to the city and is told that it smells, he forgets that he or his men it stand in the uncleaned stable law in the cow and worse odors while the cows are being fed and other chores attended to; or, they poured it into pails that ed a little of perfect sweetness; he immediately says: "I've got stop feeding silage." "The cows some cabbage trimmings last it," or, "Someone forgot to close rye-field gate."

Of these two classes, due to the tile compounds in the milk, are the most important in the milk cream trade, as the faults largely disappear in making butter and ice. Thorough aeration is often fed in the removal of such faults

and our profits will depend on the economical way we have provided for the fowls.

THE PIGS.

Keep the sows and pigs out on the ground.

Pig eating is caused by a lack of nitrogenous food.

Fed on corn and like foods of a heating character the sow becomes feverish and irritable. Give her a cooling, nitrogenous ration, such as clover pasture, bran, middlings and oats, and there will be no trouble.

If the sow shows an inclination to destroy her pigs, give her a chunk of lean salt pork and this will satisfy her craving for nitrogenous food.

When feeding the fattening pigs, cornmeal and skim-milk with the clover pasture will cause them to make rapid growth.

If fed in this way they will be ready for the early market in the fall.

The advantage of giving grain on pasture is that all the grain given will go to make flesh and growth, none being required for maintenance.

Care should be taken when grazing animals on pasture that their appetite is not wholly appeased by the grain. Feed the grain in the late afternoon so they will rustle through the pasture during the day to satisfy their hunger.

The young pig will not make as much use of grass as the older ones, but he should be encouraged to do so as much as possible by giving him access to fresh, tender clover.

When pigs are weaned at six to eight weeks old they should have plenty of skim-milk.

With no milk at hand it is well to let the pigs remain with the dam until about three months old.

When two litters are raised from the sow each year it is necessary to wean the pigs at from six to eight weeks old.

Hence the two-litter method is most successfully maintained on dairy farms or establishments where waste and highly palatable products are continually at hand.

PEEP AT ROYAL YACHTS.

King Edward's Yachts Are Neither Speedy Nor Luxurious.

Although King Edward VII. has a passion for the sea, it takes rather the form of skimming swiftly over it in a racing yacht, preferably with himself at the helm, than of sitting placidly on a deck-chair on the deck of even the fastest and most luxurious of steam yachts.

The building of the Victoria and Albert takes us back to very ancient history in ship construction; although she was considered a wonderful vessel of her day, when she was launched at Pembroke Dock, forty-six years ago, or five years before such obsolete and antiquated men-of-war as the Black Prince and the Defence were christened.

The Victoria and Albert is a wooden paddle steam yacht of 2,470 tons; she is slightly over 336 feet long and 40 feet wide, and cost the rather remarkable sum of \$682,000. Since she was launched a further sum of about \$225,000 has been spent on repairs, so that her total cost is something like \$907,000.

Although she has long been out of date it is doubtful whether any successor, however modern and sumptuous, will supplant the Victoria and Albert in the favor of the King and his brother and sisters, for many of their happiest earlier memories are connected with it. When the King took his first trip on her he was a boy of thirteen, his sister, the Empress Frederick, was only fifteen, and

WITH DISCRETION AND DESPATCH.

I

Hercules Bulpett, of Bulpett's Private Detective Agency, opened the door of his private house in Belsize Square with his latchkey, and hung his hat up on the wall on its accustomed peg. He had had a profitable day, and felt at peace with all the world.

A widower of four-and-fifty, Hercules Bulpett, stout, ruddy of face, and comfortable in appearance, looked entirely unlike the popularly-imagined detective, with hatchet face, and long slim hands. He looked upon his business as a trade, and he himself looked far more like a respectable tradesman than like the man of mysteries he was.

Things had gone very well with Bulpett, and he was blessed with a no inconsiderable portion of this world's goods. He was blessed, too, with a charming daughter—Kitty—and as that daughter came dancing down the hall, and put her sweet face up for her father's kiss anyone who saw the two might have been disposed to envy Mr. Bulpett his daughter, far more even than his money.

"Dinner ready, Kitten?" he asked for Hercules was a man of regular hours, and liked to sit down to his meals at stated times.

"Yes, father, dinner's quite ready, and—Oh, here's a letter, which has dropped out of your overcoat."

"Something I forgot to post? No, it's addressed to me. H'm! I don't know the handwriting. What ever can it be?"

"Suppose you open it, father?" laughed Kitten. "Dinner's on the table, and the soup is getting cold."

And, with one hand on his pretty daughter's shoulder, and the letter in the other, Hercules Bulpett went in to dine.

Kitty Bulpett was a charming blonde of twenty. Fair-haired and blue-eyed, merry as the kitten her father loved to call her, Kate had always tried to replace, and had thoroughly succeeded in replacing, that gentle, blue-eyed mother whom she scarce remembered, and Hercules Bulpett, in his home-life, as in his business, had much reason to be grateful.

"What I should do without you at home, Kitten, and John Mervin in the office, I really do not know," was a favorite phrase of Bulpett's after dinner, as he sat in his capacious armchair by the fire-side, sipping his coffee, and playing with his daughter's golden hair.

"Oh, John Mervin!" Kitten would retort, with a mischievous toss of her pretty head. "I'm tired of hearing of the virtues of John Mervin."

"John will be Bulpett's Agency some day, my dear," was the invariable answer; and there the matter usually dropped.

John Mervin, at the time of our story, a man of thirty-three, had been nine years with Bulpett, and had made himself quite indispensable. In fact, he was the real director of the agency, for—of late years, at all events—its success in many intricate pieces of business had been entirely due to his unaided acumen and industry.

Kitty liked John, but she never said so to her father. The old man was by no means unselfish, and was disposed to frown at any youths who came to see Miss Kitty. The fact of the matter was, that he began to dread the time when another love must fill her father's place in her young heart, and he trembled to think of a bachelor's existence, when Kitty should have a husband of her

a client in this case, and I have quite made up my mind to save you from the annoyance this ill-mannered fellow is causing you, and to bring him to justice."

"Thank you, Mervin—thank you. You are very good. Excuse my irritation. It is very natural, you must admit."

"Of course it is," said Mervin smiling; "but do not let it interfere with business, sir. Inspector Clitheroe is here from Scotland Yard, and wants to see you about that murder down at Harveston. I told him that you had some previous knowledge of Lady Verleigh's jewels through another matter."

"Quite right—quite right, my boy. Our own troubles must not be allowed to interfere with those of the public. Show the inspector in."

That evening, although John Mervin walked home with his employer and dined with him and Kitty, the following note was found under Bulpett's napkin when they went to table:

"You fool! Do you think a mere whipper-snapper like Mervin will prevent me from carrying out my plans? I will marry your daughter in spite of you, and in spite of him the more so as I suspect that he has designs on her heart and hand himself, presumptuous upstart that he is! Tell Miss Kitty that the bouquet which will be handed in at the back-door at nine this evening is from me."

Bulpett grew purple with rage. He could talk of nothing but the letter during dinner; and when, after going together to the kitchen door just before nine, to try and catch a glimpse of the messenger, and lay forcible hands on him if they could, Kitty and John Mervin returned with a bouquet of splendid pink carnations, and a line, typewritten as before, saying: "Did you think I would wait for your spies, you idiot?"

Days grew into weeks, and weeks into a month, and no trace of the anonymous disturber of Hercules Bulpett's peace of mind had yet been found. At length, after five weeks of constant annoyance, there came a letter saying that the unknown intended "to marry Kitten within a fortnight." This was the climax.

John Mervin was away from town on the evening of its arrival, but he was summoned to his employer's private office immediately on his return, and Bulpett spoke as follows:

"John, I am determined to put an end to this. You see this letter? The—scoundrel says that he will marry Kitten—he dares to call my daughter Kitten, the scoundrel!—within a fortnight, and I—I believe he will do it."

"Absurd! How?" said Mervin laughing. "Anonymous letters and presents are well enough, but he can hardly marry your daughter without her knowing it."

"No; you are quite right. But I believe he will, somehow. The notion of this ill-mannered brute quite haunts me. He makes me feel so—so helpless in his hands. No, John, there's only one way to prevent his carrying out his threat, and that must be our way of circumventing him. You must marry Kitten yourself before the fortnight expires."

John Mervin grew pale, and then flushed rosy red under the tan of his clean-shaven, manly face.

"If this is a joke, Mr. Bulpett," he said, "it is a very unkind one."

"It is, not a joke, my boy. I really mean it. And—and I have spoken to Kitten."

"What did she say?" asked Mervin eagerly.

"She made a little fuss at first, of course; but ultimately she consented. She's always been a good daughter, has my Kitty."

low in the cows and worse while the cows are being fed and other chores attended to; or, they poured it into pails that had a little of perfect sweetness; he immediately says: "I've got top feeding silage." "The cows some cabbage trimmings last t," or, "Someone forgot to close rye-field gate."

ors of these two classes, due to life compounds in the milk, are the most importance in the milk cream trade, as the faults large-ly disappear in making butter and e. Thorough aeration is often ul in the removal of such flav-

ors of the third class, except in very rare cases, where the ud itself is the seat of colonies of a. The bacteria molds and is which causes them must have ance to develop and to set up ical changes in the milk; and rarely occurs to any great ex- within 12 hours from the time ilk is drawn.

A HIGH TEMPERATURE.

ver, is favorable to the growth ese low forms of plant life; so arm weather milk faults are ion. In butter making and in e making, also, the heat often to ripen the cream, and the temperature at which the milk id in setting and cooking the furnish conditions very favor- to the germs present, and they op with great rapidity. In their growth part of the milk is used ood, and in its breaking down simpler compounds the aromatis- tances which make flavor, or bad, are formed.

flavor of good milk and cream, is an inherent quality due to ormal constituents of the milk; lavors of the butter, both good bad, except that due to the fat dors absorbed by the milk, are to be the result of bacterial ac- the fundamental flavors of e are probably due to chemical oposition, started by unorgan- isments known as enzymes, l with which are other flavors ing the individual cheeses, i are probably due to bacteria; t has recently been found that me cases yeasts have been the of bad flavor.

ARM POULTRY HOUSES.

ltry houses should be so con- ted that even in the coldest r weather the temperature will o below 50 degrees during the . Of course a healthy flock of will not care for cold weather g the daytime provided they a nice light shed where they scratch and hustle, but during ight a warm house is absolute- ential. Hens that are found to in a house where water will will not lay, and it is folly y to make them.

ld the house so that the heat e easily regulated, but do not pt to supply artificial heat by s of stoves or heaters. Fowls ted to unnatural heat will contract colds and in time e sickly. Let the ventilation arranged that when the wea- moderates the heat may be at reduced, and do not force the to stay at all times in a which is intended for zero

er. he same conditions could be to exist in winter as in sum- he hens would lay equally well seasons, but since the natural of things vary so much, it ore rests with us to supply, as as possible, those things nature has deprived them of. light, exercise, pure food, are to be considered, without one ich there is no sure road to is. All else hinge on these,

remarkable sum of \$682,000. Since she was launched a further sum of about \$225,000 has been spent on repairs, so that her total cost is something like \$907,000.

Although she has long been out of date it is doubtful whether any successor, however modern and sumptuous, will supplant the Victoria and Albert in the favor of the King and his brother and sisters, for many of their happiest earlier memories are connected with it. When the King took his first trip on her he was a boy of thirteen, his sister, the Empress Frederick, was only fifteen, and the Duke of Connaught had not long passed his fifth birthday.

Compared with many of the magnificent private yachts of to-day, the VICTORIA AND ALBERT is almost Spartan in its equipment and furnishing, although there is no more homely and comfortable vessel afloat.

Queen Victoria's bedroom is a very simple apartment, furnished with a plain iron bedstead, a few ordinary chairs, a common-place washstand, and a few pictures; and the Prince Consort's room, which is still exactly as he left it at the close of the last voyage, is even plainer in its appointments. But although these rooms, and, in fact, all the rooms in the yacht, are of a striking simplicity, their decoration of white and gold and the rose and green hangings of the Queen's bed are exceedingly pretty.

Other rooms bear the names of Royal Princesses and Princes, including the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and all are equally simple, if comfortable and tasteful.

The drawing-room, which is more elaborately furnished, but by no means luxuriously, is a spacious room 26 feet long and 18½ feet wide, and the dining and other rooms are all both comfortable and commodious, but with a marked avoidance of the luxurious and ostentatious. Although she rarely leaves her anchorage she has nearly 200 officers and men attached to her, under the command of a rear-admiral.

Compared with the Victoria and Albert, the Osborne, although thirty one years old, is quite a modern boat. Although she is smaller she carries powerful engines of 3,000 horse power; while for building and repairs a sum of nearly \$700,000 has already been spent on her.

The lately built Royal yacht, called also Victoria and Albert, is an imposing ship of 4,700 tons, carrying engines of 11,000 horse-power, and capable of steaming, under normal conditions, twenty knots an hour. When the alterations are complete the King will have a yacht worthy alike of himself and the country he rules.

WORLD'S WHEAT CONSUMPTION.

Twenty-three hundred million bushels of wheat are required annually by the 517,000,000 bread-eaters of the world. We each consume a barrel of flour (4½ bushels) a year. Great Britain eats in thirteen weeks all the 73,000,000 bushels of wheat which it grows, and to have bread during the rest of the year must give \$100,000,000 to the United States and smaller sums to India and Russia.

REASSURED.

They claim that women are trying to dominate the entire species, remarked Mr. Meekton.

Well, women are becoming very aggressive.

It seems so. But when I am at home and Henrietta is out lecturing I get my book of choice selections and read, The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. And then I feel perfectly content.

able. In fact, he was the real director of the agency, for—of late years, at all events—its success in many intricate pieces of business had been entirely due to his unaided acumen and industry.

Kitty liked John, but she never said so to her father. The old man was by no means unselfish, and was disposed to frown at any youths who came to see Miss Kitty. The fact of the matter was, that he began to dread the time when another love must fill her father's place in her young heart, and he trembled to think of a bachelor existence, when Kitty should have a husband of her own, for whom to exercise her house-keeping powers.

While they were waiting for the fish, Bulpett opened his letter. His face as he read it, might have stood for a model of amazement to any painter.

"Read this!" he gasped, handing it to his daughter across the table. And this—written with a typewriter, on blue commercial paper—is what Kitty Bulpett read aloud:

"Sir," said the letter, "I love your daughter, and intend to marry her. Do not worry about the matter, and do not try to find me out. In good time I shall tell you my name and position; but then it will be too late to interfere." There was no signature of any kind.

Kitty broke into peals of silvery laughter, and blushed a little.

"Why, it's a joke, father!" she cried.

"A joke? It will prove a poor joke for the writer. I can tell you! One of those boys you met at Mrs. Howlett's, I suppose, who sent you flowers afterwards. I—I'll trace him out, and—and ruin him!" shouted Bulpett, growing very angry, as he thought that the overcoat of Hercules Bulpett, private detective, had been made a post-office for so ridiculous a communication. "And anonymous, too!" he added, as though that made it worse.

"Well, finish your dinner, father, and then think it over," said Kitty, laughing still. "He won't marry me before dessert."

And, laughing at his daughter's point of view, Bulpett managed to dine about as well as usual, and next morning had almost forgotten the impudent letter of the evening before.

II.

Unfortunately for the detective's peace of mind, his unknown correspondent had no intention of allowing himself to be forgotten. During the next day or two anonymous letters simply rained on him. He found them in his pockets, on his desk at the office, on his hall-table at home, and in his letter-box.

Every day he received two or more of them, all couched in the same strain as the first, and all expressing the writer's intention of marrying the detective's pretty daughter, and his certainty of succeeding in so doing. The thing became a perfect nightmare to him; and finally, after receiving seven letters in one day, he determined to consult John Mervin on the matter.

"We must track him out, and stop this nuisance," said the young man firmly. "Miss Kitty must not be annoyed by the misplaced wit of some coarse practical joker."

"Exactly, exactly, John!" said Bulpett pettishly; "but how can we prevent it?"

"Well, to begin with, I will keep you in sight myself as much as possible, and try to discover who it is who uses your pockets in this unprecedented fashion. You don't suspect anybody?"

"No."

"Nobody at home, or in the office?"

"No, John—no. Don't cross-examine me, man! I'm not a client!"

"Excuse me, Mr. Bulpett, you are

able to say so to your way of circumventing him. You must marry Kitty yourself before the fortnight expires."

John Mervin grew pale, and then flushed rosy red under the tan of his clean-shaven, manly face.

"If this is a joke, Mr. Bulpett," he said, "it is a very unkind one."

"It is not a joke, my boy. I really mean it. And—and I have spoken to Kitty."

"What did she say?" asked Mervin eagerly.

"She made a little fuss at first, of course; but ultimately she consented. She's always been a good daughter, has my Kitty."

"Well, Mr. Bulpett," said John Mervin, flushing again, "this is all very extraordinary, and very unexpected. Are my future prospects such as to warrant Miss Kitty—"

"You shall become my partner on the wedding day, John."

"Then I accept, sir. The more so, I may add, that I have long worshipped your daughter from a distance; and although, of course, I should never have—"

"Of course, John—of course. Well, take her, my boy, and be happy. I hoped not to have had to part from Kitty for some time; but, under the circumstances—"

And, with a sigh, Bulpett immersed himself once more in the letters he had been reading when John Mervin had come in.

During the preparations for the wedding, the typewritten letters became less frequent, and the presents ceased entirely. One letter, however, was repeated at half-daily intervals, and bore the following words:

"I shall be at the wedding. I, not Mervin, intend to be the bridegroom!"

"How does the scoundrel know what we are doing?" muttered Hercules Bulpett, in perplexity.

The wedding day arrived, and although the whole of Bulpett's staff were in the church, no stranger was discovered, either there or at the house.

"We have foiled him, John, at last. God bless and keep you, Mrs. Mervin!" said the father of the blushing bride, folding his daughter to his heart, and kissing her affectionately.

"We have indeed, sir," said John Mervin.

Just as the train which was carrying the happy couple away on their honeymoon began to move, Hercules Bulpett handed his son-in-law a fat-looking envelope.

"There's something for you two. God bless you!" he said.

John Mervin and Kitty read the enclosed letter together.

"As I thought that if you two did not marry I might lose you both, I myself wrote those mysterious letters which were always turning up. I was not going to be foiled in my most cherished scheme. Now I shall not lose either of you. Cheque enclosed to be spent during honeymoon."

Hercules Bulpett."

"Ner will he?" they said.

NOT EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTED.

A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday school, and was letting the children finish her sentences to make sure that they understood.

"The idol had eyes, she said, but it couldn't—"

See, cried the children.

It had ears, but it couldn't—"

Hear, said the class.

It had lips, but it couldn't—"

Speak, said the children.

It had a nose, but it couldn't—"

Wipe it! shouted the little ones,

and the teacher had to pause in her lesson in order to recover her composure.

England uses 33,000 tons of hops, but grows only 27,000.

The Red Witch

Or
The
Wooring
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER IV.

He came in, in the slow, dignified manner that belonged to him. His face was cadaverous; his inches mazy. He was rather Italian in type, and his eyes were black and plaintive. He was delicately reserved in his demeanor, and there was a suspicion of hauteur in the way he wore his eye glass. He had a very kindly opinion of his own merits, which is an excellent thing if one wants to get on in the world. Not that Mr. Featherston wanted to get on. He was only thirty-two and the richest man in the county.

Miss McGillicuddy received him with as near an approach to civility as she knew. He shook hands with everybody in the silent way that belonged to him, and that somehow helped him to the consideration with which he was always treated; and then looked cautiously round him, as if to know where he should sit. This slow glance made everybody feel, somehow, how poorly furnished the drawing-room was, and how squalid it must appear to him after his own luxurious home. Finally he seated himself next to Constantia. This quite hemmed her in. Barry was on her left, he on her right, Miss McGillicuddy before her, the window behind. It gave her the feeling, somehow, that there was no escape.

She was very glad, however, that Featherston had come in, had broken up the rude speech that she felt was on her aunt's lips, and for another—She blushed softly as she felt Mr. Featherston's glass bearing down upon her.

"So glad," he said, looking at Constantia but speaking to her aunt, "that your—our mission, rather, is going on so prosperously."

Miss McGillicuddy drew herself up. She grew self-important, and was evidently pleased. Constantia looked indifferent because she knew to what Featherston was referring, but Barry, who knew nothing, stared. All at once it dawned upon him that the Blue Ribbon movement was in question, and that Featherston was making hay while the sun shone, by pretending an interest in it to Miss McGillicuddy. He had adopted the new temperance fad as a means towards getting into her good graces, and from hers to Constantia's. This discovery filled the heart of the Limerick man with rage. Not towards Featherston—he was too honest-hearted for that—but towards himself, in that the simple device had not first suggested itself to him.

"Yes, it prospers," said Miss McGillicuddy, in the deep voice that had struck terror into so many hearts. "Yesterday I made several converts. Three new names by my endeavors were enrolled upon our list."

"Three! Your energy is indeed marvellous," said Mr. Featherston. "It surpasses that of most." He pulled his mustache meditatively and shifted his glass from one eye to the other. "And these new people?" he asked.

"Mrs. Duffy, of Tan-yard Lane, was the first whom I convinced."

"Duffy—Duffy?" questioned Featherston, putting his forefinger to his brow with an appearance of deep thought.

"You know her," explained Constantia, softly. "She is the old widow who lives near the church and who subsists principally on the three shillings a week allowed her from the Charity fund."

age," she said; "the other eight. She folded her hands upon her lap, and valiantly refrained from looking at Barry, who was choking with joy in the background. "Their reformation is a subject for public rejoicing."

Miss McGillicuddy cast a withering glance at her. She would have probably broken into unparliamentary language, but that Featherston came to the rescue.

"To begin young is to begin well," he said gravely and cleverly. He was looking full at Constantia now as though challenging her to attribute to him that vilest of all sins, hypocrisy. There was, however, no suspicion in the face she uplifted to his. It was evident that she believed in him, if she did not altogether believe in his doctrine. She had subdued her amusement, and was quite calm again.

"I hope we have you on our side," said Featherston.

She shook her head, but said nothing.

"Constantia will join us," said Miss McGillicuddy decisively.

"No, I think not," contradicted Constantia, quietly.

"Constantia will join us," repeated her aunt, exactly as if she had not heard the clear, distinct voice.

"I shall not, indeed," returned the girl, coldly. "I dislike extreme measures and the touch of affectation in the matter. I object to the pharisaical way in which the mission is conducted. The blue ribbon is, in my opinion, a mistake. Parade is death to anything that should be long-lived."

"Hear! hear!" cried Mr. Barry, forgetting himself for the second time. Miss McGillicuddy half rose from her seat. She was evidently about to launch into bitter invectives when once again Featherston intervened.

"There is much truth in what your niece has said," he murmured softly; "but I think if she will go a little deeper into our real meaning she will see the use of the blue ribbon to which she now so—so vigorously objects. In the rush and bustle of life people are only too prone to forget, unless things are perpetually held up before their eyes. We hold up to them the blue ribbon to remind them always of the great work in which we would have them join. We would eradicate everywhere the fatal weed—intemperance. The love of drink, like money, might justly be termed the root of all evil."

This speech raised a curious expression on Barry's face, who now addressed him directly.

"You mean us to understand that you yourself, then never touch anything?" he said, leaning forward.

"Champagne—beer—nothing."

His tone was sharp.

"Nothing," returned Featherston, with a pleasant smile.

He did not try to improve on the simplicity of his answer. He left it so.

"I had no idea you were a teetotaler," said Barry rather pointedly.

"What an objectionable word that is!" said Featherston, still smiling, but lifting his shoulders in a faintly deprecatory manner. "I hardly know why it should be so, but it always strikes me as being in a degree—shall we say—crude. A teetotaler, as you put it, my dear fellow, I certainly was not a year ago, but as an example to my tenants I became one. It is really," with a little wave of the hand, "no self-denial,

Miss McGillicuddy sat then in silence meditating on many things, and feeling slightly baffled, when her gaze fell on the luckless Norah. How did that child come here? How did she dare to defy the rules laid down, that forbid the entrance into the drawing-room of muddy boots?

"What brings you here, Norah?" she demanded sharply.

"She came in with me," answered Mr. Stronge, quickly, scenting mischief in the breeze. He took the child's hand in his, and feeling it tremble slightly, tightened his grasp on it, and drew her close to him with a very kindly smile. "I met her in one of the fields as I came towards the house and she most considerably turned with me and bore me company, and entertained me most delightfully by the way. She has indeed been very kind to me," said Mr. Stronge, turning to the little, thin child beside him and laughing to her, not at her, which latter is a thing that all children hate.

"It'm" responded Miss McGillicuddy dryly, as if she could have said more.

Conversation then became general. In the course of it, Mr. Stronge, who was an agreeable sociable sort of person, said:

"I was up just now at Ballymore. I went to call upon Mrs. Dundas, who is quite an old acquaintance of mine."

He did not say friend, and Constantia noticed it.

"She seems to be quite the old acquaintance of everybody," said Miss McGillicuddy with a sniff.

"Her coming among us will, I have no doubt, be a great acquisition," put in Mr. Featherston, who had seen and admired Mrs. Dundas.

"I suppose so," replied Stronge. There was, however, in spite of the acquiescence, a lack of enthusiasm in his tone.

"She is remarkably handsome," went on Featherston, who had brightened up a bit.

"Is she? As a girl she was remarkably plain," said Miss McGillicuddy; "a thin, awkward creature, with flaming hair and no manners."

"Yes, I remember her," exclaimed Barry, laughing; "she was ordinary, certainly, and her clothes used to hang on her as loose as bags. Yet now she is beautiful. I was never so astounded in my life as when I saw her yesterday. And yet, somehow, her beauty, in my opinion, is—er—unpleasant. She would strike me as being—"

"Subtle?" suggested Mr. Stronge.

Constantia shot a glance at him. Was Donna subtle?

"What do you think of her?" asked Featherston, addressing her suddenly.

"She is my cousin," returned she simply. She was glad she had this to say, as it saved her having to answer his question; but, her words wrought consternation among them.

"Yes, she is closely connected with us," said Miss McGillicuddy, in her graveyard voice, "though for many years we have lost sight of her. We believed, indeed, she had quite dropped out of our lives, when this sudden marriage with Mr. Dundas brought her back not only to Ireland, but to every part of it where she had passed much of her earlier life. It is a good match, I hear, in many respects. We all thought she would have married Lord Varley, but doubtless, this John Dundas, from what I hear, is the better man for her, as he is more likely to keep her in order—and that she would require. A curb, a curb, for Donna! As for Varley, he is a man of no character whatsoever."

To this sweeping comment no one made reply.

"By-the-bye, Lady Varley is giving a dance on the seventeenth," said Stronge, presently, looking at Constantia. You will be there?"

"Yes." She smiled at him as she answered, and Stronge colored be-



ONE

John Bull:—"You're liable if you don't watch out."

ON THE FARM.

SOME GOOD RULES.

The Stable.

1. Stables should be well veed and drained; should have floors, walls, and be plain constructed.
2. No musty or dirty little strong-smelling material, or manure should remain in the longer than is absolutely necessary.
3. Whitewash the stable on twice a year. Would recommend land plaster in manure g daily.
4. Feed no dry dusty fodderious to milking. If dusty s before it is fed.
5. Keep stable and dairy r clean condition.

The Cows.

1. Keep only healthy. Promptly remove suspected ar. In particular add no cows herd unless it be certain tha are free from tuberculosis.
2. Do not excite the cows pose them to stress of ventl.
3. Feed a good cow liberal fresh, palatable feeding stuffs not change these suddenly. I water, pure but not too col abundance.

Milking.

1. The milker should be cle clothes likewise.
2. Brush the udder just milking and wipe it with a cloth or sponge.
3. Milk quietly, quickly and oughly.
4. Throw away into the the first few streams from teat; this milk is very watery of little value, and is quite a injure the remainder of the mil
5. Remove the milk pr from the stable to a clean, dry where the air is pure and swe
6. Drain the milk through a flannel cloth, or through t three thicknesses of cheeseclo
7. Aerate and cool the mi soon as it is strained. The it is the more souring is retard covers are left off the cans, with cloths or mosquito netth
8. Never mix fresh, warin with that which has been cool close a can containing warm nor allow it to freeze.
9. Under no circumstances anything be added to prev

"Three! Your energy is indeed marvellous," said Mr. Featherston. "It surpasses that of most." He pulled his mustache meditatively and shifted his glass from one eye to the other. "And these new people?" he asked.

"Mrs. Duffy, of Tan-yard Lane, was the first whom I convinced."

"Duffy—Duffy?" questioned Featherston, putting his forefinger to his brow with an appearance of deep thought.

"You know her," explained Constantia, softly. "She is the old widow who lives near the church and who subsists principally on the three shillings a week allowed her from the Charity fund."

This sorrowful bit of information was, I regret to say, beer and skittles to Mr. Barry. He was glad to his heart's core that the first recruit had proved so poor a one—to a widow, subsisting on charity, the temptation to drink must be small. It would, therefore, be impossible to Featherston to make much out of it. He laughed alone in the exuberance of his joy, forgetful of the impression he was making on Miss McGillicuddy.

"No difficulty in stopping that old lady's grog," he said, still laughing gaily. "Not much of it to be got out of three shillings a week!"

Silence followed this rash remark. Featherston coughed gently, and Miss McGillicuddy, as though wakening slowly from an unpleasant dream turned her head towards the culprit, and fixed him with a baleful eye. It unhinged Mr. Barry directly, and put an instantaneous termination to his mirth.

"Not only your opinions but yourself, Mr. Barry," she said, slowly, "are strange to me. I feel no embarrassment, therefore, in telling you that if you came here to scoff and jeer at what I believe to be a righteous work, I shall ask you to go."

"Scoff—jeer!" interrupted Barry, with great presence of mind, now quite alive to the danger of the situation. "My dear Miss McGillicuddy, how can you so misjudge me? True I am in a sense a stranger to you but that is a misfortune I hope every day of my life to combat." He cast a glance at Constantia, who refused to see it. "As to my opinions, I feel convinced they are yours. You accuse me with treating this new mission with disrespect. On the contrary, I regard it as a benefaction to my country, and a most requisite thing in these benighted days when the land is laid waste with rapine and murder, and when, no doubt, lawlessness is fed by the 'spirituous liquor' so wisely condemn."

He felt nearly as eloquent as an Irish Member when he had got thus far, and stopped short, delighted with his outburst.

Miss McGillicuddy returned to her first point and went on.

"The other names upon my list," she said, "are John Byrne and Michael Walsh."

"Ah! Men!" exclaimed Featherston, growing gently animated once more. "As a rule I feel more grateful when the converts are of my own sex. One rejoices more over the redemption of a man than a woman!"

"Ingratulant!" said Constantia, with a swift smile that made her lovely.

"No, no, I assure you." He seemed to lose himself for a moment in that wondrous smile, and then recovering himself on quickly: "They are more prone to error." He took his eyes reluctantly from Constantia and again gave his undivided attention to her aunt. "These men: I should like to have a talk with them," he said. "You can give me their addresses?"

A dull red flamed into Miss McGillicuddy's cheeks. She grew confused. Constantia, graceless, laughed aloud. "One of the men is ten years of

age," said Featherston, with a pleasant smile.

He did not try to improve on the simplicity of his answer. He left it so.

"I had no idea you were a teetotaler," said Barry rather pointedly. "What an objectionable word that is!" said Featherstone, still smiling, but lifting his shoulders in a faintly deprecatory manner. "I hardly know why it should be so, but it always strikes me as being in a degree—shall we say—cr—vulgar. A teetotaler, as you put it, my dear fellow, I certainly was not a year ago, but as an example to my tenantry I became one. It is really," with a little wave of the hand, "no self-denial; and the effect is good!"

"Deuced good!" said Barry, with a barely restrained animosity, as he marked the effect upon the elder Miss McGillicuddy, who was plainly ready to worship Featherstone as a modern saint.

At this moment two figures went past the window, and the sound of two voices wafted inwards to the drawing-room. One was high, shrill, voluble, and eminently youthful; the other was deep and manly. Almost directly afterwards Mr. Stronge was announced.

He came in, with Norah at his heels.

He was a man of about thirty-four who looked fully his age, but no more. There was nothing very particular that could be said of him—nothing decided. A description of him should, perforce, be a rather negative one. He was not very tall and not very short; not very stout, not very thin; not very ugly and certainly not very handsome. Two things about him, so far as surface knowledge went, were alone positive. His eyes, a dark luminous gray, were so beautiful that they would have redeemed a plainer face. They were undeniably attractive, earnest, and fulfilled with honesty and that greatest of all beauty—loving-kindness. He was rich, too—there was no doubt about that; rich enough to come under the head of a modern Croesus. That his father made these riches by means of trade was, perhaps a draw-back in the eyes of the county families round, who, though for the most part poor, could count their ten and twelve generations.

The elder Miss McGillicuddy received him with a certain reservation. She was not accustomed to hold these levees, and her mind misgave her that Constantia had something to do with it. Three men in her house, and all at once! She cast a searching glance at her niece, who was looking wonderfully meek, as she murmured a common-place word or two of welcome to Mr. Stronge. To him, however, had she known it, these words were not commonplace at all; they were, on the contrary, a very accumulation of all sweetness and light.

Miss McGillicuddy pondered. Could they all be here because of that graceless girl? Could even two of them? Featherston she acquitted; he came for the good cause. But the others? Barry, of course, was fool enough for anything, but could a sensible man like Mr. Stronge be so carried away by the wiles of a silly creature like Constantia, as to spend his time dancing attendance upon her? No; it was impossible. And yet—

She was civil enough to Stronge, however, in spite of her lingering suspicion. He was not, indeed, a man to whom it would be easy to be rude. To Garrett Barry she showed her rough edge without hesitation, and even to Featherstone she could betray impatience, but Stronge was of very different stuff to either of these. He was a man of no birth, yet his face was full of a gentle dignity as restraining as the bluest blood could produce—a dignity that rendered it very difficult for any one to offer him an offensive word.

life. It is a good match, I hear, in many respects. We all thought she would have married Lord Varley, but doubtless, this John Dundas, from what I hear, is the better man for her, as he is more likely to keep her in order—and that she would require. A curb, a curb, for Donna! As for Varley, he is a man of no character whatsoever."

To this sweeping comment no one made reply.

"By-the-bye, Lady Varley is giving a dance on the seventeenth," said Stronge, presently, looking at Constantia. You will be there?"

"Yes." She smiled at him as she answered, and Stronge colored beneath that touch of sunshine as a boy in his teens might have done.

"Varley is away, and it is uncertain whether he will be back for it."

"Indeed," continued Mr. Featherston, "Mrs. Dundas gave me to understand that Lady Varley was very doubtful about it. A cousin of mine is to arrive on the seventeenth. I hope he will be in time at all events."

"A cousin of yours?" asked Constantia, with some eagerness. A newcomer was an event in Carmeen.

"Carew O'Grady. You must have heard me mention him, I think. He has been abroad for years. He was at one time an attaché at Constantinople, and for the last year or two has been travelling in the East. He has come home, however, and I have asked him to stay with me for as long as it suits him."

As he spoke he put on the little touch of pomposity that always broke out when he was alluding to anything that touched his family pride.

"He is in reality The O'Grady," he said, "the head of that family, but he prefers the ordinary prefix to his name, I think you will like him." He was addressing Constantia. He seemed anxious to interest her in this cousin. Constantia was pleased half consciously at this mark of his regard, and as she usually did when her eyes met his, she blushed delicately.

The blush was not lost on Andrew Stronge.

To be Continued.

DREAD OF DRUDGERY.

Many people fail to get on in the world because they will not do the things that are disagreeable to them. They gladly pick the flowers in their vocation, but will not touch the weeds or thorns. They like to do the things that are easy and agreeable, but shirk from the disagreeable or laborious. They go round the hills of difficulty instead of over them, they leave the enemy half conquered, and he is always coming up to attack them unexpectedly from the rear. The best way to overcome this dread of drudgery is to determine resolutely to do the disagreeable things first. Take hold of them with vigor, as you would grasp a nettle if you would avoid the sting, and after awhile you will find what seemed so difficult in conception is really easy in execution. The most disagreeable tasks in life, when viewed in their proper proportions, receive a poetic and attractive side, hitherto undreamt of. Turn on the sunlight of good cheer, the determination to see the bright as well as the dark side, and you will find something pleasant in the most dreaded task.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

He—Why the professor has spent three years investigating sun spots. She—Goodness! And people say women are inquisitive!

At Panama the average rise and fall of the tides is 2ft., the lowest for ocean tides; but the Mediterranean has a tide of 6in. only.

injure the remainder of the milk.

5. Remove the milk from the stable to a clean, dry where the air is pure and sweet.

6. Drain the milk through a flannel cloth, or through two three thicknesses of cheesecloth. 7. Aerate and cool the milk soon as it is strained. The it is the more souring is retarded covers are left off the cans, with cloths or mosquito netting.

8. Never mix fresh, warm with that which has been cooled close a can containing warm nor allow it to freeze.

9. Under no circumstances anything be added to prevent souring. Such doings violate principles of both God and man. chemicals which are used for purpose are slow poisons. C illness and cold are the only privates needed.

10. In hot weather jacket cans with a clean wet blank canvas when moved in a wagon Utensils.

1. Insist that the skimmilk whey tank at the factory be clean, in order that the milk may not become contaminated.

2. Wash all dairy utensils thoroughly rinsing in boiling water and a little washing scald and drain. Boil str cloths daily. After cleaning utensils inverted in pure air, and if possible, until wanted for use.

HANDLING MILK.

The main thing to consider i care of milk during the hot s is to delay fermentation, writes E. C. Bennett. This means than the prevention of so Souring is acid fermentation. species of bacteria cause acid fation, some putrid ferment and some other kinds. First i der of importance is cleanliness as to exclude filth germs and pr putrid fermentation. Second is ing, to check bacterial growth, some germs unavoidably get int milk and it is of the utmost portance to check their propaga Third is the elimination of an gases or odors.

Stagnant ponds in the pastur very detrimental to milk. Th der and teats become covered slime containing filth germs some of them fall into the milk and propagate rapidly. B ing off all dust, washing, if sary, should be done before mencing to milk. After the c filled it should be set in cold v with the cover off. Occasional ring while cooling is beneficial. object is to cool the milk below deg., so as to check fermenta and leaving it uncovered facili the escape of the contained g Freshly drawn warm milk, if cl covered, will soon become fetid.

The milk should be strained mediately after it is drawn, e through a few thicknesses of c or through a fine wire str Cloth strainers are liable to be sour unless well cared for, and starts the milk to souring, so use is recommended of a wire strainer, 70 meshes to inch, as it is easily kept clean, not mix morning's and night's until both are cooled. Mixing ly drawn milk with older milk es quick souring, as the dor germs in the old spring into l activity when introduced into warm milk. The ordinary e gallon can answers reasonably for the cooling and preservation milk, if set in a tank of cold v uncovered, but the "shotgun" c better. This is 8 in. in diameter 20 in. deep. Having no neck, easy to clean, and being of diameter the milk cools rapidly, dinerily the most convenient m



ONE ON UNCLE SAM.

John Bull:—"You're liable to lose your grip on that hammer, uncle, you don't watch out."

ON THE FARM.

SOME GOOD RULES.

The Stable.

Stables should be well ventilated and drained; should have tight floors, walls, and be plainly constructed.

No musty or dirty litter, no long-smelling material, and no manure should remain in the stable more than is absolutely necessary.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Would recommend use of land plaster in manure gutters.

Feed no dry dusty fodders prior to milking. If dusty sprinkle with water.

Keep stable and dairy room in a dry condition.

The Cows.

Keep only healthy cows. Promptly remove suspected animals. Particular add no cows to the herd unless it be certain that they are free from tuberculosis.

Do not excite the cows or expose them to stress of weather.

Feed a good cow liberally with high, palatable feeding stuffs. Do not change these suddenly. Provide clean, pure but not too cold, in winter.

Milking.

The milker should be clean, his hands likewise.

Brush the udder just before milking and wipe it with a clean cloth or sponge.

Milk quietly, quickly and thoroughly.

Throw away into the gutter the first few streams from each udder; this milk is very watery and of little value, and is quite apt to be the remainder of the milk.

Remove the milk promptly from the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet.

Drain the milk through a clean cloth, or through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as it is strained. The cooler the milk the more souring is retarded. If the milk is left off the cans, cover with cloths or mosquito netting.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled, nor use a can containing warm milk, as it will allow it to freeze.

Under no circumstances should anything be added to prevent it from souring. Such doings violate the

to keep the milk tank supplied with cold water is to run all the water for stock into it and let the overflow run into the stock water tank. I always advocate placing the water tank for holding the cans of milk in a small house made especially for that purpose, and not to set the cans in the stock tank in the barnyard, as there are sure to be poor results at least part of the time.

Finally, use tin utensils for milk, not wooden pails. And have the tin bright and clean. To sum up: Be clean, cool and aerate the milk, and use tin vessels. By observing these principles milk can be kept sweet and good for three or four days. If milk in town is kept in a refrigerator see that the animal heat has left it before putting it in, as otherwise it will become fetid and also taint the other articles.

DISEASES OF THE APPLE.

There are four principal diseases of the apple—apple scab, skin blotch, root rot and bitter rot. The two former are easily controlled by spraying with the bordeaux mixture. Spray early in spring. Continued spraying is better than spasmodic efforts. Bitter rot is not so easily controlled. The bordeaux mixture is good for this, but hardly satisfactory. Root rot is a very subtle disease, with as yet no known remedy.

WITHIN PRISON WALLS.

Weddings Celebrated Amid Sad Surroundings.

While weddings are usually, and very properly, associated with happiness and hilarity, there are some which have more than a little of pathos or tragedy in them.

It is not many months since the Russian town of Witbok witnessed a wedding ceremony the conditions of which were peculiarly sad. The bridegroom was a local watchmaker who had been sentenced to ten years' transportation to the Siberian mines for coining false money. At the time of his conviction he was engaged to be married to the daughter of a priest, who bravely insisted, in spite of the pleading of her father and friends, on marrying her lover at once. By permission of the authorities the ceremony was performed within the prison walls, the bridegroom wearing his chains and the bride a mourning dress. The honeymoon was spent by the bride thus strangely wed in making preparations to follow her husband into exile.

Another wedding even more dramatic than this was celebrated a few

ADVERTISING THE NAVY.

GALA DAYS AND BOAT RACES BRING IN RECRUITS.

How the Recruiting Is Carried On.—It Is Considered an Important Duty.

No business can be successfully run without advertisement. Moreover, that advertisement must be maintained both continuously and, if possible, upon a constantly increasing scale. The man who "economizes" in the matter of advertisement loses money.

A certain firm of soap-makers, which originally spent \$5,000 a year on advertising, resolved to reduce this amount by one-half. The result was a sudden falling off of business, which it took three years' expenditure at \$7,250 a year to redeem.

It is the same in the navy; more especially in that portion of it which deals with the raising of recruits. To the non-naval man, it is always somewhat of a mystery why the navy should have more than sufficient recruits at the very time that the army authorities find themselves forced to threaten conscription. As a matter of fact the explanation is simple. The navy knows how to advertise—and does it; the army doesn't.

Naval recruiting is principally carried on in three ways. The Midlands and practically all inland centers, such as Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, and Glasgow, are worked by the Royal Marine Recruiting Staff, acting under the direct supervision of the Inspector of Marine Recruiting. This highly responsible officer conducts his operations from Spring Gardens, Trafalgar Square, London, right under the shadow, as it were, of the Nelson Column.

The entire coast of the British Isles is split up into countless coast-guard stations, at each of which the raising of recruits is considered an important item of duty. There are also the

GREAT NAVAL STATIONS.

at Portsmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Devonport, Pembroke Dock, and Queenstown, and the Royal Navy Reserve drill ships at such big commercial shipping centres.

Lastly, but by no means least, come those port-to-port visitations of squadrons and signal ships, which are the best of all naval advertisements. Until within the last few years these visitations were of a more or less haphazard nature. They were chiefly confined to the vessels of the Training Squadron and Channel Fleet at such seasons as it could best be spared from its important patrol of Western Europe, for the British Channel Fleet is equally at home in Norway and Gibraltar as at Portsmouth and Chatham.

In July 1894, however, H. M. S. Northampton was experimentally commissioned at Chatham with the idea of supplying the long felt want of a vessel which would make a continuous recruiting tour of the British Isles. Her more particular quarry was to be the large class of youths between sixteen and a half and eighteen years who had hitherto been too old for the old three-decker harbor training ships and too young for entry as stokers or artisans.

The experiment has proved a great success, and the numbers recruited have so increased that two additional vessels, the Curacao and the historic Calliope (the vessel which, thanks to British engineers and British seamanship, gallant Captain Kane brought safely out of Samoa harbor in the teeth of that terrific hurricane in the eighties which overwhelmed his German and Amer-

THE POOR MAN'S BUTTER.

MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE IS NOT A MYSTERY.

Immense Quantities Used in Great Britain.—Ingredients Used in Manufacture.

A correspondent who has been studying the question expresses amazement at the quantity of margarine consumed within the United Kingdom.

There are one or two firms concerned in the manufacture of margarine in Great Britain, and considering all things, their output is extensive, but practically nearly the whole of the stuff is imported.

Out of the 1,000,000 cwt. imported last year, two-thirds came from Holland, which is the home of the industry.

Against those figures, just to show you the difference, the quantity of ordinary butter imported from foreign countries and our own colonies for the same period, was nearly 3,500,000 cwt., showing a value of over \$85,000,000, rather more than half of which was imported from Denmark, the home of foreign-made butter.

Comparing the one commodity with the other, it is estimated that fully 25 per cent. of the margarine is consumed, and while the average value of the butter imported from abroad was about \$25 per cwt., that of margarine was about \$13 for the same quantity. These figures, as concerning margarine, represent a marked increase upon those of former years.

It is characteristic of the Britisher that he should adopt an attitude of suspicion towards a food which is surrounded even yet in the opinion of a great many by an element of mystery, despite the notable increase in the demand for it. Thousands imagine it to be anything but what it is, a really

WHOLESOME FOOD.

It resembles butter in color and texture and even flavor, yet it is not butter, nor, of course, may it be sold as butter, although it does frequently happen that an unscrupulous tradesman palms it off on the unwary as butter in contravention of the specific Act of Parliament governing its sale.

People who have not tasted margarine look askance at it, and, innocent of its manufacture, regard it simply as a something impossible in the way of a nutritious and wholesome food, forgetting that if it were not sound and good, the authorities would not allow it to be sold, or even exposed to view on our provision counters. But it is by no means the gross compound you imagine it to be.

The writer has seen it made, and noticed that the rooms in which the ingredients were mixed were spotlessly clean, all the apparatus washed and purified daily, and that clean clothes were served out to the workmen every morning. What is more gratifying still, margarine is almost exclusively made by machinery; at any rate, the ingredients are not touched by hand till the mixture reaches what is called the kneading stage.

Using the hands then cannot be helped, nor can that rule even be obviated in proper dairies when the kneading stage has been reached, as no mechanical method of attaining the same end has been as yet made perfect.

The compound is composed of beef fat, a certain vegetable oil, and sometimes lard is used. The beef fat is really beef suet from which the stearine has been extracted.

The oil used is either sweet nut oil or cotton-seed oil, both of which are

value, and is quite apt to be the remainder of the milk. Remove the milk promptly to the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet. Drain the milk through a clean cloth, or through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth. Aerate and cool the milk as fast as it is strained. The cooler the more souring is retarded. If the milk is left off the cans, cover with cloths or mosquito netting. Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled, nor can it contain warm milk, as it can to freeze. Under no circumstances should anything be added to prevent it. Such doings violate the precepts of both God and man. The chemicals which are used for this purpose are slow poisons. Cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed. In hot weather jacket the cans with a clean wet blanket or as when moved in a wagon.

Utensils.

Insist that the skimmilk or tank at the factory be kept clean, in order that the milk cans not become contaminated. Wash all dairy utensils daily, thoroughly rinsing in boiling hot water and a little washing soda, and drain. Boil strainers daily. After cleaning keep all inverted in pure air, and sun-dry, until wanted for use.

HANDLING MILK.

The main thing to consider in the handling of milk during the hot season is delay fermentation, writes Mr. J. Bennett. This means more the prevention of souring, which is acid fermentation. Some of the bacteria cause acid fermentation, some putrid fermentation, some other kinds. First in order of importance is cleanliness, so as to exclude filth germs and prevent acid fermentation. Second is cooling to check bacterial growth, for germs unavoidably get into the milk and it is of the utmost importance to check their propagation. Third is the elimination of animal odors.

Ignorant ponds in the pasture are detrimental to milk. The udders and teats become covered with dirt containing filth germs and from them fall into the warm milk and propagate rapidly. Brush off all dirt, washing, if necessary, should be done before coming to milk. After the milk is in the can it should be set in cold water to keep the cover off. Occasional stirring while cooling is beneficial. The milk is to cool the milk below 60° so as to check fermentation, leaving it uncovered facilitates escape of the contained gases. Freshly drawn warm milk, if closely covered, will soon become fetid.

Milk should be strained immediately after milking, either through a few thicknesses of cloth, through a fine wire strainer. Strainers are liable to become clogged unless well cared for, and this is the milk to souring, so the strainer is recommended of a fine mesh, 70 meshes to the inch as it is easily kept clean. Do not mix morning's and night's milk. Both are cooled. Mixing fresh-drawn milk with older milk causes souring, as the dormant germs in the old spring into lively action when introduced into the fresh milk. The ordinary eight-inch can answers reasonably well for cooling and preservation of milk if set in a tank of cold water. The "shotgun" can is better. This is 8 in. in diameter and 12 in. deep. Having no neck it is easy to clean, and being of small diameter the milk cools rapidly. Ordinarily the most convenient method

who had been sentenced to ten years' transportation to the Siberian mines for coining false money. At the time of his conviction he was engaged to be married to the daughter of a priest, who bravely insisted, in spite of the pleading of her father and friends, on marrying her lover at once. By permission of the authorities the ceremony was performed within the prison walls, the bridegroom wearing his chains and the bride a mourning dress. The honeymoon was spent by the bride thus strangely wed in making preparations to follow her husband into exile.

Another wedding even more dramatic than this was celebrated a few years ago in Cuba. The bridegroom was a Cuban patriot and poet, a man of rare character and abilities, who had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against Spanish rule and

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

At the time he was on the eve of marrying a charming young girl of Irish extraction. When their love-dream was thus cruelly shattered the devoted girl begged and won permission to be married to her lover on the very day of his execution. The ceremony was performed in the presence of gaolers and a guard of soldiers; and immediately after its conclusion, and after an affecting parting, the young husband was led out to the place of execution and shot.

In the French penal settlement of New Caledonia marriages between male and female convicts are not only allowed but encouraged by the authorities. Periodically the male deportees are allowed to inspect the female convicts who are eligible and to select wives from them. If, after a period of probation, they are dissatisfied with their choice they are allowed to make a fresh selection. Under such conditions of choice it is little wonder that these marriages which are celebrated in prison, are entered into with a light heart and with considerable zest.

The conditions of a recent marriage in a Berlin prison were very different. A young man who had been sentenced to two years imprisonment for embezzlement, was engaged to be married to the daughter of his employer, who was not altogether displeased at this effectual way, as he thought, of getting rid of an

UNDESIRABLE SON-IN-LAW.

Unfortunately, the convict's health broke down under prison discipline and fare, and news reached his fiancée that he was dying in the gaol infirmary. She was allowed to see him; and, finding that his case was hopeless, she determined to make his last moments happy by marrying him. Under such peculiarly sad conditions it was not difficult to get the requisite permission; and the chaplain of the prison read the marriage service by the dying man's bedside. The service was scarcely concluded when the wife thus strangely wed became a widow.

That there is no limit to the devotion or infatuation of some women was proved a very short time ago. A man had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a brutal attack (due to jealousy) on the girl to whom he was engaged. As he left the prison-gates on the completion of his sentence the first one to greet him was the very girl whom he had assaulted, and shortly after they were married by a license which she herself had procured in view of his release.

Of the 12,000 million letters annually distributed by the post-offices of the world, 8,000 millions are in English, 1,200 millions in German, 1,000 millions in French. All the other languages have less than 2,000 millions between them.

of a vessel which would make a continuous recruiting tour of the British Isles. Her more particular quarry was to be the large class of youths between sixteen and a half and eighteen years who had hitherto been too old for the old three-decker harbor training ships and too young for entry as stokers or artisans.

The experiment has proved a great success, and the numbers recruited have so increased that two additional vessels, the Curacao and the historic Calliope (the vessel which, thanks to British engineers and British seamanship, gallant Captain Kane brought safely out of Samoa harbor in the teeth of that terrific hurricane in the eighties which overwhelmed his German and American rivals), have since been added to

THE SAME SERVICE.

The vessels work with Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth as their respective headquarters and make regular tours of the British Isles, visiting such widely separated places as Stornoway, Oban, Torquay and Yarmouth.

As their presence at a seaside resort is always a welcome addition to the local attractions, mayors and corporations are usually only too glad to fall in with and aid the advertisers by every means in their power. This, indeed, applies to all of His Majesty's ships, more especially to the 14,900 ton battleships of the Channel Fleet.

A visit on a gala day to one of these steel girt monsters is not readily forgotten. The children are catered for by a special arrangement of the steam capstans, which, when rigged up with spokes and chairs, form the most exhilarating roundabouts imaginable. The older folks are regaled by the sweet strains of the ship's band; whilst those of an imaginative or mechanical turn of mind will find heaps to interest them in the working of the guns, from the tiny Maxims with their 600 shots a minute, up to the huge 46-ton wire-guns which are mounted in pairs in the vessel's barbettes, and can throw a twelve-inch projectile weighing 850 pounds three parts of the way from Dover to Calais. There are few better advertisements for the British Fleet than the British battleship.

A very taking evolution when ships are anchored inshore is that of pulling round the fleet. At a given signal from the flagship, every available ship's boat is manned, the line rattles through the davits, and a mad rush ensues round the anchored leviathans. A similar battle takes place with the ship's launches. This contest can be made very exciting. The effect of these ocean Derbys upon the sporting element of possible "recruits" ashore is very marked.

WHERE BABOONS ARE WILY.

A species of baboon inhabiting the Cape Colony has become a pest to the farmers by destroying their lambs. The baboons haunt a clump of cactus scattered through the fields, and exhibit much cunning in keeping out of the reach of their human enemies. It is asserted that they have taken note of the fact that women do not carry firearms, and therefore need not be feared. But when a man appears the baboons instantly take to their heels. On this account the farmers have lately devised the plan of dressing in women's apparel when they set out to shoot baboons.

A little boy was suffering from a severe cold, and his mother gave him a bottle of cough mixture to take while at school. On his return she asked him if he had taken his medicine. No, he answered; but Bobby Jones did. He liked it, so I swapped with him for a handful of nuts.

almost exclusively made by machinery; at any rate, the ingredients are not touched by hand till the mixture reaches what is called the kneading stage.

Using the hands then cannot be helped, nor can that rule even be obviated in proper dairies when the kneading stage has been reached, as no mechanical method of attaining the same end has been as yet made perfect.

The compound is composed of beef fat, a certain vegetable oil, and sometimes lard is used. The beef fat is really beef suet from which the stearine has been extracted.

The oil used is either sweet nut oil or cotton-seed oil, both of which are

GOOD AND HARMLESS.

Indeed, either or both these oils are used in the manufacture of specific foods to a greater extent than is ordinarily imagined. In the case of margarine, oil must be used to blend the ingredients.

With regard to the milk, it is again necessary that this should be very fresh and pure, while the lard, too, must be of the best quality. It would not pay margarine makers to use any ingredients that was not pure and wholesome.

Those four, then, are the maximum ingredients used in the manufacture of margarine—not a very formidable concoction.

The fat is placed in vats and melted into a liquid by heating means. It is then drained off to the churns by simple machinery, all chance of impurities being intercepted by a huge filter through which the liquid passes on the way.

Then the oil is added, and the two are churned together until the stage is reached when a cascade of scalded milk is turned on and allowed to flow and mingle with the compound in the vat.

The churning is done by steam-driven vessels just as butter is churned. When the churning is finished, the liquid is then drained off again into a tank full of cold water, before reaching which it is met by an opposing stream of ice-cold water whereby it is converted into small particles of yellow fat. These float on the surface of the water in the tank and are scooped off by wooden skimmers, and the whole mass is then put on wooden trucks and conveyed to the kneading rooms, where it is worked up to a proper consistency by hand.

It is at this stage that the mixing of a little butter (the Act says ten per cent.) is proceeded with, and that done, girls cut it up into pats for the market, where but for the labels on it, you could not distinguish it from butter.

Divided into five parts, margarine stands thus: beef fat three, oil one, and milk one.

MOST WONDERFUL BABY.

Now, then, ladies and gents, shouted the red-faced showman, walk up and see the most wonderful baby on earth! The charge of admission is only sixpence. Walk up! Walk up!

A good many people responded to the invitation, and, when the place was full, the showman brought forward a very ordinary baby indeed in all respects.

What is there wonderful about it? asked one of the disgusted audience of the showman. I've seen thousands of babies like it.

Well, said the showman, getting near an aperture in the booth, all I can say is that it's mother sees it's the most wonderful baby on earth, an' if she doesn't know, who does? You'll have to take the lady's word for it! he yelled, as he dodged an empty bottle and disappeared from view.

The average wage of the British indoor servant is £15 10s. a year.



That New Tie!

The pretty, swell shape that is destined to be the most popular of the year.

It is Here!

All the best of the new Furnishings for Men are always ready for our customers.
Are you one of them? Why not?

J. L. BOYES.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

39tf

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1901

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

6 MONTHS
BUSINESS IN 3
THAT'S WHAT WE
WANT TO DO.....

Prices greatly reduced this year. You can save 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. on Tweeds by buying from us. Patterns are good—colors are good. We use the highest grades of wool and we know how to manufacture it into Tweeds that will give satisfaction.

Don't wait, but buy now.

LONSDALE WOOLEN MILLS.

29-3m

Ruff Lost.

On Sunday evening between Lahey's corner and Post Office, an ostrich feather boa. Finder will please leave same at the office of this paper.

39ap

The World's Fair

Will be held as usual at Odessa this year, the date being Friday, October, 4th. This show always attracts a very large crowd, last year's attendance being above the average. This year's fair gives promise of being more attractive than usual and we predict a large attendance.

Flower Show in Town Hall is cancelled on account of wet weather.

Postponed Until Saturday.

The managers of the Tamworth driving park have decided to abandon the races on the 13th, owing to the races being held in Kingston on the same day, but on the 14th (to-morrow) the attraction in the horse ring will be better than ever. Some good races will be held and a good time will be missed if you do not attend.

The Deaf Hear.—No. 865 of "The Health World" of 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, contains a description of a Remarkable Cure for Deafness and Head Noises, which may be carried out at the patient's home, and which is said to be a

Howard's Emulsion with acidulated glycerine,
—MAKES—
THIN, PALE AND DELICATE PEOPLE HEALTHY & STRONG.
25c, 50c and 75c
AT THE MEDICAL HALL
DETLOF & WALLACE,
"The Prescription Druggists."

CREAMERIES,
50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Farm For Sale at Switzerville.

Good farm of 106 acres, being part of lots No. 8 and 9 in the 7th concession of Ernestown, near church and school. Good house and barn and out-buildings nearly new. Never failing wells and good spring near barn. Lots of wood and fruit. Five miles from Napanee.

HENRY EVANS,
Napanee P.O.

Polson's Nerviline Cures Rheumatism.

The remarkable strength and marvellous soothing power of Nerviline renders it quite infallible in rheumatism. Five times stronger than any other remedy, its penetrating power enables it to reach the source of the pain and drive out the disease. Nerviline is stronger, more penetrating, more highly pain-subduing in its action than any other medicine heretofore devised for the cure of rheumatism. Sold in large 25 cent bottles every where.

Disastrous Conflagration.

Shortly after nine o'clock on Friday night, August 30th, during the heavy storm, lightning struck a barn belonging to two brothers, George and Arthur Clarke, who reside near Parma, in South Fredericksburg. The barn and its entire contents which included the season's crops and 5 hogs, was entirely destroyed, it being impossible to save anything. The crop was a large one, which filled the barn full, and Messrs. Clarke estimate their loss at over \$1,000. Insured in the Lennox and Addington Fire Insurance Co., for between \$500 and \$600.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Change of Business.

Mr. James Garrett and son, William, have purchased the bakery business of Mr. A. G. Fairbairn and will continue business at the old stand in the Wilson Block. The above gentlemen are well and favorably known in Napanee and will no doubt be successful in their new undertaking. Mr. James Garrett has been employed by Mr. Thos. Jamieson for the past 24 years and has an enviable reputation as a manufacturer of first-class bread and cakes. Mr. Fairbairn will continue in the confectionery business at his store next door to the Express printing office.

Discontinuance of Service.

Sts. North King and Caspian, of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Stb. Co., will make the last of their daily trips as follows:—From Charlotte, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 14th. From 1000 Islands Sunday, Sept. 15. After the above dates the North King will make two special excursions on Saturday, Sept. 21st and 28th, from Charlotte to 1000 Islands, and will make weekly trips after these dates from Charlotte through the Bay of Quinte to Kingston on October 5th and 12th; the last trip of the

East End Barber Shop,
Next to Jamieson's Bakery, former the Tichborne House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

A Good Chance.

To get a No. 1 Straw Cutter cheap, Minchinton's second hand store on M Square.

Fall Fairs.

Below will be found the dates of fairs in which our readers may be interested:—

Tamworth	Sept.
Napanee	Sept.
Deseronto Horticultural	Sept.
Pictou	Sept.
Shannonville	Sept.
Centerville	Sept.
Stella	Oct.
Odessa	Oct.

A Rare Opportunity.

We are in a position to offer, to subscribers only, the Montreal Weekly and the Napanee Express for the balance of 1901 for the small sum of 30¢. Also a copy of a picture of the Duke of York, size 14x14 inches, given to each person availing themselves of this offer. The picture alone is worth price. {Send your subscription to NAPANEE EXPRESS.

Election of Officers.

The following is the list of officers elected at the September meeting of the auxiliary of the W. M. S. of the W. Methodist church:
Pres.—Mrs. W. T. Gibbard.
1st Vice.—Pres.—Mrs. S. T. Bartlett
2nd Vice.—Mrs. G. W. Edwa
Rec.—Miss M. Garrison.
Cor. Sec.—Miss L. Edwards.
Treas.—Miss L. Anderson.

Was Very Ill.

Mr. Barry, an elderly gentleman, of worth, coming to Kingston on the B. Quinte train this morning, was attacked with heart trouble and was very ill, it so dangerous was his condition that he had to be taken to the hospital. He had been in Kingston, however, weak spell was past, and he was able to drive to a friend's house.—Whig.

Suspended Sentence.

The two young lads, Clarence Hay and Fred Freeman, who have been up for trial before the P. M. several times on charge of stealing a quantity of brass, selling it to two local junk dealers, given another hearing on Monday at full on suspended sentence of one year. Case against the junk dealers was laid until next Tuesday.

Mr. Boyes Enlarging.

Mr. J. L. Boyes, of the well known clothing establishment, finds it necessary to make considerable enlargements to keep pace with his constantly increasing business. A number of carpenters and others are busily at work now. The main sale and room will be considerably enlarged to room for his enlarged stock, adding 5 feet to it. The stairs will be removed and placed elsewhere. The cutter's room will be changed, and a gentleman's dressing room will be added. The place will be repainted and given a more up-to-date air. It will require weeks yet to get all the improvements completed.

Still More Improvements.

The Robinson Co. of the Big Store bound to keep up to the process of modern improvements and conveniences. Mr. George Cliff has now the job of making some very important additions to the establishment, which will be much appreciated by their many lady customers. A comfortable ladies' waiting room, fitted up, where ladies from the country can make themselves comfortable, "fix up," and take their lunch, if without going to a public house, will also be other attractions and conveniences. Mr. Cliff's men count these improvements on Monday expects to have all completed about the end of this month. Mr. C. S. McK

+++++
We now have
**OUR NEW
FANCY GOODS
DEPARTMENT**

+++++
completed. A complete stock of
Wools, Corsets, Embroidery, Silks,
Cottons and Linens. We have imported direct from Paris,
France, a full line of the latest in
fashionable dress goods, and a full line of

OUR NEW FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

completed. A complete stock of Woods, Corsettes, Embroidery, Silks, Crochet Silks and Cottons and Linens. We have imported direct from Paris, France, a full line of the latest in Veilings, Ribbons and Taffeta Silks. Call and see our goods and prices, they will both surprise you, at

J. J. PERRY'S

Our Bread,

The Best in Town,
Is Only

10c. a Loaf.

Our Ice Cream Parlors are now open,
also Soft Drinks, Cigars, etc.

A. G. Fairbairn.

Prince Edward Fair, Picton, September 25 and 26. Lists ready. Open to all. 37c. A large number of pot plants and flowers for sale very cheap at Lloyd's Green House, Piety Hill.

Close's Mills grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like those from a distance in by noon. Jas. A. Close.

The Ponies' baseball club, of Kingston, have won 21 out of the 26 games played this season, at very enviable reputation indeed.

"Thought it Meant Death Sure."—Mrs. James McKim, of Dunnville, Ont., says of her almost miraculous cure from heart disease by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart: "Until I began taking this remedy I despaired of my life. I had heart failure and extreme prostration. One dose gave me quick relief, and the bottle cured me. The sufferings of years were dispelled like magic."—Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—4

The Toronto Weekly Globe and The Napanee Express will be given to new subscribers only from now until Dec. 31st, 1902, for \$1.25.

Men have been at work for some time past quarrying stone at Campbell's Rocks, for a Toronto firm. A steam barge took a load to the above city on Saturday.

Picton Races, September 25th—A 2:30 pace, 2:26 trot class open. Also a running race. Programs ready. Also local races in Premium Park, open to members, no entrance fee. Membership open to all. 37c.

Eat What You Like.—Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable.—40 in a box, 35 cents.—Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—8

Charlie Pearson, who some time ago was sentenced to six months in Central Prison by P. M. Daly, was on Monday of last week taken to Toronto to serve the balance of his term.

Faulty Kidneys.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you failing vision? Have you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—6

of wet weather.

Postponed Until Saturday.

The managers of the Tamworth driving park have decided to abandon the races on the 13th, owing to the races being held in Kingston on the same day, but on the 14th (to morrow) the attraction in the horse ring will be better than ever. Some good races will be held and a good time will be missed if you do not attend.

The Deaf Hear.—No. 865 of "The Health World" of 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, contains a description of a Remarkable Cure for Deafness and Head Noises, which may be carried out at the patient's home, and which is said to be a certain cure. This number will be sent free to any deaf person sending their address to the Editor. 29-1y

Drowned in Sharbot Lake.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Sharbot Lake, Friday afternoon, when a ten-year-old son of J. Donnelly, blacksmith, met death in the water. He and a companion were out in a skiff swimming, when the lad seems to have become exhausted and sank. W. Cannon, grocer, dived for the body and recovered it a few minutes after the accident. Dr. Coutlee worked with the body for over an hour but was unable to restore animation.



Proud of Them

LADIES OF TASTE AND SKILL
RIDE THE

Cleveland, Crescent, Hyslops AND

Massey-Harris

BICYCLES.

AND ARE PROUD OF THEM.

From first to last they show their quality. They are built for easy riding and hard service. They are beauties in construction and are equal to the hard knocks any rider desires to submit them to as a test.

They are Canadian made Wheels

and are positively the strongest and easiest running Bicycle made.

W. J. NORMILE,

Napanee Bicycle Works.

Headquarters for Repairing
and Enamelling.

of wet weather. M. Fairbairn will continue in the confectionery business at his store next door to the Express printing office.

Discontinuance of Service.

Sts. North King and Caspian, of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Stb. Co., will make the last of their daily trips as follows:—From Charlotte, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 14th. From 1000 Islands Sunday, Sept. 15th. After the above dates the North King will make two special excursions on Saturday, Sept. 21st and 28th, from Charlotte to 1000 Islands, and will make weekly trips after these dates from Charlotte through the Bay of Quinte to Kingston on October 5th and 12th; the last trip of the season from Kingston Sunday, October 13th. Route between Charlotte, N. Y., and Port Hope and Cobourg, Ont. the last trip for this season, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Renewal a Strain.

Vacation is over. Again the school bell rings at morning and at noon, again with tens of thousands the hardest kind of work has begun, the renewal of which is a mental and physical strain to all except the most rugged. The little girl that a few days ago had roses in her cheeks, and the little boy whose lips were then so red you would have insisted that they had been "kissed by strawberries," have already lost something of the appearance of health. Now is a time when many children should be given a tonic, which may avert much serious trouble, and we know of no other so highly to be recommended as Hobb's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens the nerves, perfects digestion and assimilation, and aids mental development by building up the whole system.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following resolution was passed by the Official Board of the Enterprise Circuit at the last meeting held Aug. 19th, 1901.

Moved by Matthew Shannon, seconded by C. R. Lochhead and resolved—

That we the Official Board of the Enterprise Circuit Methodist Church, hereby express our deep sense of loss sustained by the removal by death from our midst of our highly esteemed brother and friend J. W. Bell, M.P. For many years he occupied a prominent place amongst us and by wise counsel and willing personal service sought to advance the interest of our beloved Methodism.

That we sympathize with the widow and family in the great sorrow through which they have been called by a Divine Providence to pass, and we pray that the happy associations of life may be renewed without a missing face in the home of the glorified.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the widow as also to the Napanee press.

Itching, Burning, Creaking, Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents a box. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—7.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL

30 Gal. Milk Cans

\$5.00.

T. H. WALLER.

BEEF, IRON AND WINE,

"The old reliable Tonic."

In full 16 oz. Bottles, 75c.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

DETLOK & WALLACE.

It's good if you get it from Detlor & Wallace.

Still more improvements.

The Robinson Co. of the Big St bound to keep up to the process modern improvements and convey Mr. George Cliff has now the job cing some very important addition establishment, which will be mpreciated by their many lady cus A comfortable ladies' waiting room fitted up, where ladies from the can make themselves comfortable "fix up," and take their lunch, if without going to a public house. will also be other attractions a veniences. Mr. Cliff's men com these improvements on Mond expects to have all completed at end of this month. Mr. C. S. Mc Cleveland, has been here and arra these additions to his fine block.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 20 lbs. lated sugar \$1, 24 lbs. bright yellow \$1. Coal oil, 20c gal. Pure Pari cheaper than all others. 5 packag Starch 25c. Dr. Morse's, Chas Ayer's Pills, 20c box. Dr. Hall's matic Cure 45c bottle.

Our Collegiate Institute.

The Collegiate Institute opened day morning, Sept. 3rd, with an at of 177. A commercial course i arranged, which is designed to fit l girls for office work, and clerk-shi at the same time to give them the a good English education. The su this course are: English Gramm lish Literature, English Com Geography, Writing, Dictation, Book-keeping, Stenography, Typ and Commercial Arithmetic. The all these subjects is to be made as as possible. The Collegiate neve with better prospects of a full and fol session in its entire history. Th this year will probably number t drad when all the students get in.

Mr. Empey's Success.

Mr. M. N. Empey, of Ern (Napanee P. O.), now enjoys t earned reputation of being one of pure bred Dorset sheep breeders Province, if not the whole Dominio has been one of the exhibitors of t at the recent great Toronto I Exhibition and, for the third ye been a successful prize winner. H prize on his pen of Dorsets,—one r ram, ram lamb, shearing ewes lambs. The same animals also their various sections. It may be bered that sheep from Mr. Empe also were the leading prize win year at the Maritime Provinces ex at Halifax, as well as in the exhibitions in Ontario.

Napanee Cheese Board.

Board met in the council cha Wednesday afternoon. The f factories boarded cheese:

	NO. WHITE
Napanee	1
Camden East	2
Centerville	3
Croydon	4
Phippen No. 2	5
Kingsford	6
Deseronto	7
Union	8
Clairview	9
Metzler	10
Odessa	11
Excelsior	12
Sillsville	13
Enterprise	14
Whitman Creek	15
Tamworth	16
Forest Mills	17
Shedfield	18
Moscow	19
Bell Rock	20
Selby	21
Phippen No. 1	22
Palace Road	23
Petworth	24
Newburgh	25
Marlbank	26
Empey	27

250 white sold at 9c.
230 colored sold at 9 1/16.
Board adjourned to meet on We next at 1 p.m., instead of 2 o'clock, that the business could be compl time to visit the County Show.

End Barber Shop,
t to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
ichborne House.
J. N. OGBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

od Chance.
get a No. 1 Straw Cutter cheap at
inton's second hand store on Market
e. ap

airs.
ow will be found the dates of fall
in which our readers may be
sted :—
vorth.....Sept. 13-14.
ee.....Sept. 17-18.
onto Horticultural.....Sept. 25.
n.....Sept. 25-26
onville.....Sept. 28
ville.....Sept. 28
.....Oct. 3rd
a.....Oct. 4th

re Opportunity.
are in a position to offer, to new
scribers only, the Montreal Weekly Star
be NAPANEE EXPRESS for the balance
'01 for the small sum of 30 cents.
a copy of a picture of the Duke and
ess of York, size 14x14 inches, will be
to each person availing themselves of
ffer. The picture alone is worth the
[Send your subscription to THE
EXPRESS.

ion of Officers.
e following is the list of officers
d at the September meeting of the
ary of the W. M. S. of the Western
odist church:
s.—Mrs. W. T. Gibbard.
Vice.—Pres.—Mrs. S. T. Bartlett.
l Vice-Pres.—Mrs. G. W. Edwards.
l Sec.—Miss M. Garrison.
r. Sec.—Miss L. Edwards.
sas.—Miss L. Anderson.

Very Ill.
Barry, an elderly gentleman, of Tam-
n, coming to Kingston on the Bay of
e train this morning, was attacked
heart trouble and was very ill, in fact
ngerous was his condition that he ask-
dge Wilkison, Napanee, to draft his
On arrival in Kingston, however, the
spell was past, and he was able to be
n to a friend's house.—Whig.

ended Sentence.
e two young lads, Clarence Hayes and
Freeman, who have been up for hear-
efore the P. M. several times on the
e of stealing a quantity of brass and
g it to two local junk dealers, were
another hearing on Monday and let
suspended sentence of one year. The
against the junk dealers was laid over
next Tuesday.

Boyes Enlarging.
J. L. Boyes, of the well known gents'
ing establishment, finds it necessary
ake considerable enlargements and
vements to keep pace with his con-
ly increasing business. A number of
nters and others are busily at work
now. The main sale and stock
will be considerably enlarged to make
for his enlarged stock, adding several
o it. The stairs will be removed and
d elsewhere. The cutter's room will
hanged, and a gentleman's dressing
itting room will be added. The whole
will be repainted and given a much
up-to-date air. It will require some
s yet to get all the improvements
leted.

More Improvements.
e Robinson Co. of the Big Store, are
d to keep up to the procession of
rn improvements and conveniences.
George Cliff has now the job of mak-
ome very important additions to the
lishment, which will be much ap-
ated by their many lady customers.
nfortable ladies' waiting room will be
up, where ladies from the country
make themselves comfortable, wash,
up," and take their lunch, if desired,
out going to a public house. There
also be other attractions and con-
nces. Mr. Cliff's men commenced
improvements on Monday and
its to have all completed about the

Autumn . . . Introductions!



Summer stocks have been well cleared for action, and we are now prepared for an aggressive, enthusiastic Fall Trade campaign. Each season brings new friends and strengthens the faith of old ones in Big Store merchandise, because throughout the whole store the goods always have that sterling mark of merit and honest price that appeals with telling force to every one who has a desire for merchandise that wears and last, besides possessing the charm of style attractiveness.

This season we have planned most thoroughly and broadly to meet your every dry goods want. The Big Store's fresh, crisp new Fall offerings in Dress Goods, Silks and Ladies' Furs are full of interest and rich in opportunity for the thrifty and style-loving woman.

New Arrivals—fresh from the world's best marts—in fascinating fancies in **Fall Dress Fabrics**—in all the new and up-to-date patterns, colorings and weaves, to delight the heart of the most fastidious dresser. **New Black and Colored Silks**, of the most reliable makers, and of guaranteed merit—at prices that make a new Fall Silk Dress within the reach of every purse. **Charming Ladies' Furs**—all the latest, fetching novelties—at prices that are bound to interest even the most exacting.

Jaunty Fall Jackets—You can't go amiss in Jacket buying here. They come in such appropriate colors as Fawns, Castors, Oxfords, Blues and Black, and are designed, cut and made by German tailors, and brimful of style-worthiness. The materials are such as please the eye and wear with a determination to satisfy the buyer.

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings—Our clothing is of the best standard makes the country produces. The kind of clothing we sell gives thorough and lasting satisfaction. It's up-to-date—the fabrics are right and it's right all through. Not only do we give you good reliable clothing, but, quality for quality, our prices are the lowest hereabouts.

And don't let it escape your memory that we have anything you may require in Hats, Caps, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Under-clothing, Gloves and Mitts, and all the other men's and boys' fixings.

—
"THE BIG STORE."
LAHEY & CO.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.